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His Pipe Of Peace

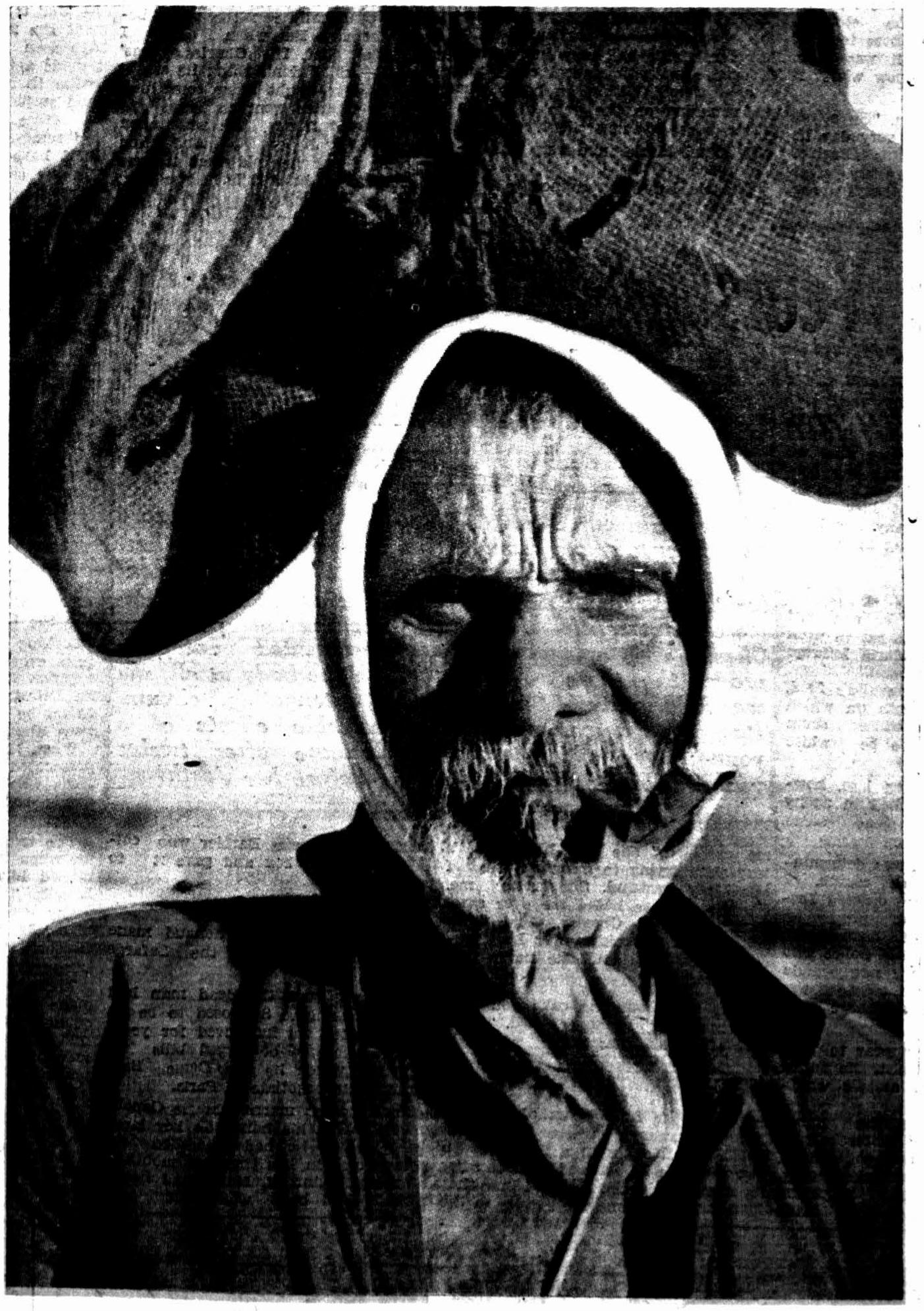


Photo: Tolaram.

A. U. P. Experiment

Training The Nation's Servants

Soviet Unearths Secrets Of Past ● Turkey At The Cross-Roads

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS—X

Twelve Years' Fight To Prove A Woman's Innocence

By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

Famous detective, forgery expert and Criminologist.

Tenth in our Stranger-Than-Fiction Series, this story tells how a young woman was pursued by her mother-in-law's vendetta and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of her husband—of which she was completely innocent! Marie was accused of poisoning Charles with arsenic and though repeated autopsies proved that there was no arsenic in the body at all, she was held guilty of "murder under extenuating circumstances". It was only the indefatigable efforts of a young lawyer which secured her release after twelve years in jail—only a few months before her death!

THE old lady looked searchingly into the eyes of Dr. Jules Lespinasse.

"I tell you, doctor, my son's being poisoned," she insisted. "I'm sure of it. He's being poisoned by his wife!"

"Poisoned? By his wife?" stuttered the surprised Lespinasse. "What makes you say that?"

"Because 'I know' she's poisoning him. She's wanted to get him out of the way for a long time. And now she's doing it. Take this....this.... this colic. It isn't colic at all. She's poisoning him with arsenic!"

"Why are you so sure of that?"

"Well, look at it this way. When my son left here, Le Grandier, to go to Paris, he was quite all right. There was nothing wrong with him When he'd been there about a week his wife, Marie, sent him a cake she'd made. The moment he ate it, he got terrible cramps in the stomach and started vomiting. Those fools of Paris doctors thought it was colic. But it wasn't colic. I know what it was.

"Anyway", she went on. "He comes back here very ill. The very day he arrives, Marie sends Denis Barbier down to the chemist's to buy some arsenic for her. Denis says she warned him that he wasn't to say it was for her and that he wasn't to tell a single soul about it. On top of that she won't let anybody nurse him but himself. No matter what we do for him, he doesn't get any better, only worse. And, now he's dying! I want you to find out how she poisoned him because if anything happens to Charles, I'm going to tell the police."

Could Find No Arsenic

The dying man's mother was so vehement that Lespinasse set to work to find out just how Marie Lafarge was poisoning her husband.

While examining the invalid's food, he found a bowl of broth on which was floating a thick white scum which he later swore to be white arsenic.

The discovery came too late, however. Charles Lafarge died in agony shortly after midnight that same night.

Old Madame Lafarge was determined that Marie should not escape.

The following day, she ordered Lespinasse to carry out an autopsy on her son's body and, while he was still at work, called in the local police who promptly arrested the newly-made widow and drove her off to the prison at Brives on a charge of murder.

Lespinasse does not appear to have been a very able chemist. He failed to find any traces of arsenic whatever in the body.

In the circumstances. the police decided that they had better call in a more reliable man and engaged M. Rspail to make a second autopsy, while they went ahead preparing their case on the statements made by the elder Madame Lafarge, Denis Barbier and the old lady's maid.

The Romantic M. Lachaud

From all accounts, during the first few days, Marie Lafare had been forbidden by the police to communicate with anyone, even a lawyer.

Several days later, however, she succeeded in getting a very pitiful letter through to a rising young lawyer, M. Charles Lachaud.

"Monsieur" she wrote, "You have great talent. I only heard you once, and then you caused my tears to flow. Formerly, I was happy and laughing. Now I am sad and weeping. Oh, make me smile again, by establishing my innocence in the eyes of the world."

To a Frenchman—a very romantic Frenchman — particularly a Frenchman who had only just turned 22, such a pathetic appeal could not go unanswered. Within an hour, he was pounding on the gate of Brives prison to see his new client.

He found Marie in a very despondent mood.

"The old lady's determined to get me executed," she told him. "That's why she's trying to make out that I killed my husband. She hates me. She has always hated me ever since I first married Charles. She never got used to my taking over Le Grandier as mistress and she never forgave me."

"Tell me about the cake you sent him in Paris," Lachaud asked. "What sort of a cake was it?"

The Substituted Cake

"That's the funny part of it," the widow answered. "I sent him about twelve small cakes in a little wooden box with the lid screwed on. But after he came back Charles told me that there was only one large cake in the box. And there were no screws in the lid—it had been fastened down with nails."

"The police say you've been buying arsenic", remarked the lawyer. "What about that?"

"It's quite true", came the answer. "I did ask Denis Barbier to get some for me at the chemists. But there was no secrecy about it. Why should there be? I often got arsenic. We need it to poison rats. The place was overrun with them on account of the mill and I've been killing them off with arsenic for years. After I'd put Charles to bed in his room he told me he had seen a number of them running around the floor. That's why I got it. I knew he would not be able to put up with rats running around the floor all night."

"Why would Denis Barbier say what he did?"

"Because he hates me, too. Before I married Charles, he and the old woman practically ran the place between them. But when I came I stopped all that. If Charles 'was' poisoned—and I don't think he was—Denis Barbier might know something about it. Charles went to Paris to borrow 50,000 francs. He was taken ill right after he got it. And when he came home he told that it was all stolen from him while he was sick. Incidentally, it was Barbier who collected the cake box and gave it to Charles."

Natural Death?

Leaving the prison, Lachaud made an immediate check on the Lafarge family.

He found that the dead man had been a swindler. Supposed to be an iron founder, he had lived for years on the proceeds of forged bills of exchange which he and Denis Barbier used to negotiate in Paris.

He had even married Marie Capelle merely to get his hands on her large dowry which he had succeeded in squandering in less than six months.

In the beginning, Marie had hated her husband but, womanlike had learnt to love him very deeply as the years went on.

When Lachaud contacted the Paris doctors, he found them quite certain that, while he was in the capital, Lafarge had suffered from colic—nothing more. This diagnosis had been confirmed by the elderly family doctor whom Marie had called the moment her husband arrived home. However, dissatisfied with the doctors' opinions, old Madame Lafarge had insisted on calling M. Lules Lespinasse.

So far as the young lawyer could see, there were no real grounds whatever, for believing that Lafarge had died from anything other than natural causes:

"I don't believe she poisoned him", he told his clerk. "If she did, she certainly didn't do it with the soup. White arsenic won't dissolve in water and it always floats on top of anything containing water. Let's suppose she 'did' try to poison him. The moment she mixed it in the soup she'd have seen that instead of dissolving, it made a thick scum on top. She'd realise that it would make her husband suspicious and—even if he did not refuse to eat it at all—at least he'd remove the scum with his spoon. She'd have enough sense not to give him the soup but to mix the arsenic into more solid food so that he would not see it."

The Case Opens

He stopped for a moment and drummed his fingers on the table top: "If there was arsenic in that soup it must have been put there by someone other than Marie Lafarge. She'd have enough time—and enough opportunity—to do the job properly and safely. But someone else, who had to take whatever opportunity that offered, would just drop it quickly into the first thing he or she could."

Looking back on the case, it is quite evident that there was not the slightest title of evidence against Marie Lafarge. However the police, urged on by the dead man's mother, went ahead with the prosecution.

When the case opened, Marie was prosecuted by the Advocate-General of Paris who seems to have had a strong belief in the prisoner's innocence.

The trial had not proceeded very far when the judge, M. de Barny, dismissed him from the case altogether because "He evinced too much sympathy with the prisoner." In his place, M. de Barny engaged M. Decoux, the Advocate-General of Limoges.

There were no complaints to be made against M. Decoux. He prosecuted with a bitterness and rancour seldom seen in a court of law and soon made it apparent that he intended to convict the prisoner by any means, fair or foul.

Verdict Against The Evidence

When M. Raspail reported that he was unable to find any arsenic in the body, M. Decoux applied for an adjournment to enable a third autopsy to be carried out by a very clever analyst M. Duputryen. He, like M. Raspail failed to detect any arsenic.

M. Decoux applied for an adjournment to have a fourth autopsy performed by one of the best men in Paris, M. Orfila. M. Orfiila made two separate attempts and failed each time. Finally he sent to Paris for some more apparatus (at that time the "Marsh" test had not been discovered) and after a third effort announced that he had succeeded in finding one-hundredth part of a milligram of arsenic in the corpse—a quantity which is considerably less than that usually found in the body of a healthy person! In the circumstances Charles Lachaud had no doubt that his client would be found "not guilty".

(Continued on Page 22)

HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE WALKING AMONGST BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS WHICH SEEMED TO HAVE NO ROOTS IN THE GROUND ~
AND THAT YOU WERE ON A BLITZED SITE AND FLOWERS GREW WHEREVER YOU PUT YOUR FEET?
29
Bernard Venables

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

Despite a certain element of doubt, this is a good dream; the sort of dream that presages that you are about to achieve happiness.

You seem to have been through an emotional experience that for the time being left your life empty, i.e., a blitzed site. But this is being followed by an understanding of things which promises to bring a rich new flowering to your path in life. True, in the earlier part of the dream you doubt if the flowers have roots; but the doubt seems to be a transient one.

This dream indicates that you are all set for a happy new phase in your life.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Given priority in money and materials, Russian archaeologists are wresting from the past the secrets of ancient and forgotten civilisations. As the result of work at Teshik-Tasha, this reconstruction of the head of a Neanderthal boy has been sculptured by M. Gerasimov.

SOVIET SEARCHERS PROBE RIDDLES OF THE PAST

By DON DALLAS

Russian archaeologists, given priority in money and materials, are engaged on wresting from the past the secrets and histories of ancient and forgotten civilisations.

Their excavations not only yield clues to the past but also raise many riddles; the mystery of The cave of a Thousand Heads, in the Crimea; the mystery of the mummified body of a beautiful girl buried 4,000 years ago in remote northern Siberia; and the mystery of traces of large towns of which no mention is made in any known historical chronicles.

MOSCOW

SINCE the end of the war thousands of Russian scientists have been engaged on wresting from the past the secrets and the histories of ancient and forgotten civilisation.

Millions of roubles every year are devoted to this research to which special priority is given and in which are being pieced tofether the story of tribes and whole nations which lived thousands of years ago, and in many areas of the USSR—the archaeologists are tracing the life of man from prehistoric times through the era of the mammoth and the mastodon, through the Stone Age the Bronze Age, the early centuries of the Christian era; as far as mediaeval times and up to the 17th and 18th centuries, the period when many of these cultures suffered unexplained extinction.

Last summer and autumn saw the most intensive excavation work ever, in areas as far removed as the Caucasus and Black Sea, Northern Siberia, the Urals; Azerbaijan, Kazakhistan, Turkmenistan, and the deserts of Central Asia and Buryat Mongolia in the Far East.

Cave Of 1000 Heads

While much light has already been shed on the past as a result of the archaeological excavations, many questions still remain to be solved, excavations not only yield clues to secrets of the past but also raise many riddles.

There is for instance the mystery of the Cave of the Thousand Heads' in the Crimea. The cave is situated on a mountain peak known as Chatyr-Dag. Soviet scientists who examined it last summer came across the remains of hundreds of people who had evidently been driven there and died an unnatural death.

It has been established that the massacre took place in the late mediaeval years in approximately the 14th to 15th centuries. Not a single object was found in the cave which would throw any light on the reasons for the massacre. Professor T. N. Shults who headed the expedition hopes that later research may help to provide some clue.

Beautiful Girl

There is the mystery too of the burial over 2,000 years before Christ of the young and beautiful girl, the daughter of a local chieftain or King in the remote area of Altai in northern Siberia [illegible] ...

Beside her mummified and perfectly preserved body archaeologists found another mummified body—that of a young man who had been killed and buried to accompany her into the other world and seven horses in harness. The man's head had been shaved and his beard had been cut off and then attached to the body—for what reason is not so far known.

The Altai excavations were particularly valuable in view of the remarkable state of preservation of the relics. The expedition from the Institute of History of Material Culture of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, was led by Professor S. I. Rudenko.

Excavating a large burial ground the scientists found many of the articles were in a better condition than the findings in Pompeii. The tomb, buried deep in the earth, was covered first with huge logs on top of which were placed great rocks. This in itself would not have been sufficient to have preserved the relics. But soon after the burial, the scientists found, people had been in the vault—evidently robbers, — allowing air and dampness from the outside to penetrate.

Natual Refrigerator

During the cold winter frosts the air penetrated into the tomb which did not have time to warm up during the short Altai summers. Thus a natural refrigerator was formed which had kept the relics intact for 4,000 years.

At a depth of 24 feet they found the mummified body of the young woman. She was evidently a skilled musician. She had long thin fingers and beside the sarcopnagus were musical instruments, including a drum.

Nearby were furs of different colours and other clothing, utensils and jewellery. Scientists came to the conclusion that several valuable pieces of jewellery were stolen by the tomb intruders, and a leather bag containing toilet articles.

In the tomb were wooden tables about 18 inches in diameter, the legs of which were exquisitely carved animals standing on their hind legs.

On the tables food had been placed and one of them was a box of cheese. The cheese, believe it or not, was eatable! A piece of it was given to a dog who ate it with relish, according to a Moscow Press report. . . . .

Archaeologists were amazed at the standard of workmanship of the ancient Altai tribesmen. They found mirrors made from a silver-like metal alloy, with a horn handle, an iron knife with embossed decorations, wooden and clay dishes of different kinds and golden earrings with coloured embossing.

Anthropologists have now begun to study, with the aid of X-Rays the structure of the skulls of the mummies found in the Altai. From their study they hope to get further information on their lives and habits.

100,000 Years Old Settlement

Another archaeological expedition sponsored by the Marr Institute of Material Culture has been studying one of the oldest Stone Age settlements so far found in the Soviet Union. The settlement in the Dniester Valley, Ukraine, is stated to date back at least 100,000 years. Stone implements were found on the site.

The Dniester tablelands are the site of several Stone Age settlements of a later date where stone axes and spearheads and other implements have been unearthed.

The Institute's research workers have also been conducting excavations at the site of an ancient Slav settlement, dating to the period from the third to the twelfth century, on the Dniester. An intact dwelling with an arched fireplace in one corner has been found here, together with a rich collection of household utensils and ornaments.

In the same area the expedition found remnants of a house dating to some 4,000 years B.C.—the first human habitation belonging to a period preceding the Tripoly culture found in Southern Russia. .. ..

Mammoth Bones

Another expedition sent out by the Institute studied, together with researchers from Moscow University the halting place of Palaeolithic Men found in the Kursk area (about 300 miles south of (Moscow), dating back some 50,000 years. They found a great quantity of mammoth bones together with household and art objects made of the bones and tusks of mammoths. This is the third Palaeolithic settlement of similar type found in the European part of the Soviet Union.

One of these was discovered near Odessa in 1945, when Palaeontologists found a cave settlement of ancient man and dug up parts of the skeletons of camels, the sabre-tooth tiger, the giant ostrich and the mastodon.

In the Kursk and Bryansk regions the archaeologists found traces of large Russian towns dating from the period from the seventh to ninth centuries, of which no mention is made in any historical chronicles. Ancient fortifications, houses, fishing tackle and bones of domestic animals were among the findings.

Scientists of the USSR Academy are also studying fossilised human bones found in a cave in the mountainous area south of Samarkand last summer by a young scientific worker from Uzbek University. According to their preliminary study scientists think these belong to a period earlier than that of Neanderthal Man (150,000 to 200,000 years ago). The bones were preserved in stalagmites in the cave, and several crudely made primitive stone tools were found on the floor.

Among the monuments of art of the late Palaeolithic period found during Russian archaeological expeditions a notable place is occupied by the "Stone Grave" near Melitopol, in the Ukraine, where O. Bader discovered and studied drawings cut in the cliffs. Cliffs drawings of animals are seen in this picture.

Turkey At The Cross-Roads

By Derek Patmore

Domestically Turkey is developing along the lines of a Western democracy, with an Opposition Party and freedom of expression. Will Russian expansionism and her strategic position allow her to continue along these lines?

A new spirit is abroad in the Turkish Republic. For the first time since the founding of the Republic in 1923, there is a real and active opposition party in the National Assembly at Ankara, which is one of the best guarantees that the Turkish people are learning the real meaning of democratic government.

In Istanbul, always the intellectual capital of the country, a branch of the International liberals has been formed and is attracting many members. At a moment in the world's history when Communism is trying to stamp out individual freedom and the idea of democracy as practised in the West, the gradual emergence of Turkey as a democratic power is an event of considerable importance. But hanging over this political progress is the shadow of the neighbouring Soviet Union.

To-day, no responsible Turkish leader in Ankara has any delusions about the Soviet Union. The recent Communist 'coup' in Czechoslovakia has again warned the Turks of the dangers that menace them, but there is no panic in the Turkish capital. However, at the recent reception at the Soviet Embassy to celebrate Red Army Day, many members of the Turkish Government were conspicuous by their absence and none of the real leaders of Turkey attended the celebration. At the same time, the Turkish Army, which contains between 500,000 and 600,000 men—a large one for a country of this size—is still mobilised, and President Truman's grant of one hundred million dollars' aid has been entirely devoted to the buying of military equipment, supplies, and the making of strategic roads. But before analysing Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union, I think that it might be profitable to discuss the recent political developments inside the country.

After spending some years in Turkey, I am still struck by the ignorance of the British about conditions in modern Turkey. There is still a widespread idea that this country is backward and tradition-bound. Actually, the Turkish Republic is easily the most progressive state in the whole of the Middle East, and it must not be forgotten that this republic was created out of the most violent social revolution that this century has witnessed—apart from that in the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the dynamic qualities of the Kemalist Revolution still persist in Turkey, and this is one of the reasons why the Soviet Russians have found the Turks so formidable an obstacle to their expansionist plans in the Middle East. Moscow realises only too well that a free and independent Turkey bars possible Soviet Russian expansion in this part of the world. Also, the Soviet Russian leaders do not like the idea that the sturdy Turkish people may yet emerge as a strong democratic Power built on Western lines.

The Doctrines Of Kemal Ataturk

It was always the dream of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the present Turkish Republic, that his country should eventually belong to, and be governed by, the people, and by allowing the newly created Democratic Party, which was openly in opposition to the Government Party—the People's Party—to contest the last general elections, President Ismet Ineunu brought this dream nearer to fulfilment. Fighting these elections, the Democratic Party won some sixty-five seats. This may not sound much by Western standards, but it was remarkable in a country that had been ruled for years by a veiled dictatorship.

In the present National Assembly, the Opposition and allied independent members hold seventy seats and the Government three hundred and thirty. But, unlike conditions in Communist-controlled countries, this opposition, led by a former Prime Minister, Celal Bayar, is allowed complete freedom and the papers owned by the Democratic Party attack the government and its measures as openly and as bitterly as any newspaper in this country. I am stressing these points, as the fact that they exist may yet exert considerable influence on Turkey's Middle Eastern neighbours. For the countries in this area have always had a way of following the lead given by Turkey—still the greatest military power in the Middle East and the most modernised.

The news that a branch of the International Liberals, whose headquarters are in London, has been formed in Istanbul is also significant. Although not active in party politics yet, this movement is attracting Turkish intellectuals and the Turkish youth; and the spreading of liberal ideas will undoubtedly do much to counteract the neighbouring Communism. The well-known Turkish editor and journalist, Ahmet Emin Yalman, is on the Executive of the International Liberals, and the branch in Istanbul is run by Professor Ali Fuad, who is Chairman and a leading member of the Istanbul University. Others on the committee are Miss Sureyya Agaoglou, the well-known Turkish woman lawyer, and Osman Okyar, the son of a former Turkish Ambassador to London. Started last October, this group of International Liberals has already held many meetings and lectures, and the committee have been agreeably surprised by the interest the whole movement has aroused amongst the population in general.

During recent years, the Communists have often obtained power by first collaborating with the opposition or socialist parties in various countries. The new Democratic Party, although it advocates a socialist programme, has so far resisted any approaches from the Soviet Union or from the few Communist supporters inside Turkey. Indeed, when Turko-Soviet Russian relations became tense over the renewal of the treaty of friendship between the two nations in 1945, Celal Bayar, the leader of the Democratic Party, immediately pledged his support of the Government then in power.

Bayar himself was a colleague of Kemal Ataturk and is known as one of the best financial experts in the country. As a man who has worked towards the creation of the Turkish Republic, he has little sympathy for any other revolutionary movement, and therefore he is not seduced by the arguments of Communism. Even President Ismet Ineunu was a revolutionary once—when he abandoned his post as Chief-of-Staff of the Imperial Turkish Army and went to join Kemal Ataturk in his Anatolian revolt; therefore he, too, disapproves of Communism. The leaders of modern Turkey, having taken part in the Kemalist Revolution, are just as fanatical believers in the doctrines of Kemal Ataturk as the Soviet Russians are in those of Lenin and Stalin, and for this reason they are ready to fight and die for the revolutionary republic which they helped to create. In tackling Turkey, Moscow is faced with a country which has already accomplished one of the most successful revolutions of this century.

Party Rivalries

But although Turkey presents a more united front to the Communist menace than most countries, it would be unwise to believe that there were not party rivalries inside the Democratic Party are bitterly critical of the People's Party now in power. President Ismet Ineunu, as head of the People's Party, views the growth of the Democratic Party with a certain anxiety. However, it is most unlikely that the Democratic Party will be in a position to really challenge the People's Party for many years to come. But, as the youth of the country becomes more educated and politically minded, there is no doubt that the influence of the Democratic Party will spread. Even at the last general elections the unexpected support of the Democratic Party by Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, the former head of the army and a national hero, brought many votes to this new party. Today, Chakmak has withdrawn his support of the Democratic Party and his political leanings are unknown. But he remains a potential power in the Turkish political arena.

Inside the Democratic Party, there are two interesting figures apart from Celal Bayar: Fuad Kuprulu, a descendant of the family that provided several great Grand Viziers during the eighteenth century, and Adnan Menderes, the deputy for Aidin in the Izmir district. It is an interesting fact that the Democratic Party have drawn most of their supporters from the Asia Minor coast districts, especially found Izmir, Menderes, who is in his forties, is considered one of the brains behind the Democratic Party. He is a fine orator, and should go far in Turkish politics. There are few Communists in Turkey, despite all the money spent by Soviet Russian propaganda, because the Turks, like the Soviet Russians, are quite ruthless in stamping out any movement that threatens the Kemalist Republic and its ideals. But Turkey needs peace in order to complete her social revolution, and therefore would welcome a renewal of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Present world conditions present a dilemma to Turkey. Turkish foreign policy of the past has always aimed at maintaining friendly relations with all Turkey's neighbours, including the Soviet Union. Kemal Ataturk's first foreign treaty was the Pact of Friendship which he signed with the Soviet Union, and even in 1939, when Turkey signed an Alliance with Great Britain and France, the Turkish Government later signed a treaty of Non-Aggression with the Soviet Union in the October of that year, whereby Turkey agreed not to enter into any aggressive agreement against the Soviet Union. But whilst Turkish diplomacy has even sought a "modus vivendi" with Moscow, the Turks have long been aware of the expansionists plans of the Soviet Union Ankara has known for a long time that the Soviet Union want control of the Dardanelles and, even during the war, the Turks knew that Hitler had promised the Soviet Russians the control of these waters, should the Nazi war aims triumph.

Turko-Soviet Deadlock

Even since 1945 there has been a deadlock in Turkish-Soviet Russian relations, because Moscow demands bases on the Dardanelles and the cession of the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardihan as the price for the renewed of the Treaty of Friendship once signed by Ataturk and Lenin. During the last years, faced with the growing animosity of Moscow and harassed by continual pressure from the Soviet Union and its satellites, Turkey turned more and more towards the West for support. At first, the Anglo-Turkish Alliance, by which both countries are pledged to come to each other's support in the case of aggression, gave her a certain measure of security. But the postwar difficulties of Great Britain soon made American aid imperative, and last year Turkey accepted President Truman's offer of aid—thereby openly aligning herself with the Western Powers against the growing threat of Communism.

The American aid to Turkey has been considerable and, once the Marshall Plan comes into being, it is expected to be even larger than before. Indeed, informed circles in Ankara tihnk that the United States, now faced with the Communist subjugation of Czechoslovakia, will redouble its efforts to make Turkey strong. A military alliance between Turkey and the United States even becomes a possibility.

American Aid

So far, American aid to Turkey has been armaments and the materials needed to create a proper road system in the country. Roads have been the top-priority on the American aid programme, and already great progress has been made. Last year, the Americans established camps at Iskenderun (Alexandretta) to train personnel for road-building. Special materials, including bulldozers, were imported from the United States, and now work has begun on a great road linking the port of Iskenderun with Erzerum, the key town on Turkey's eastern frontier, with the Soviet Union, and another road is being built that will link Iskenderun with the great port of Istanbul. The Americans have also been active in supplying experts to help the Turks to modernise and keep in running order a number of airfields situated in various strategic parts of the country. Many of these airfields were originally built for the Turks during the war by the British.

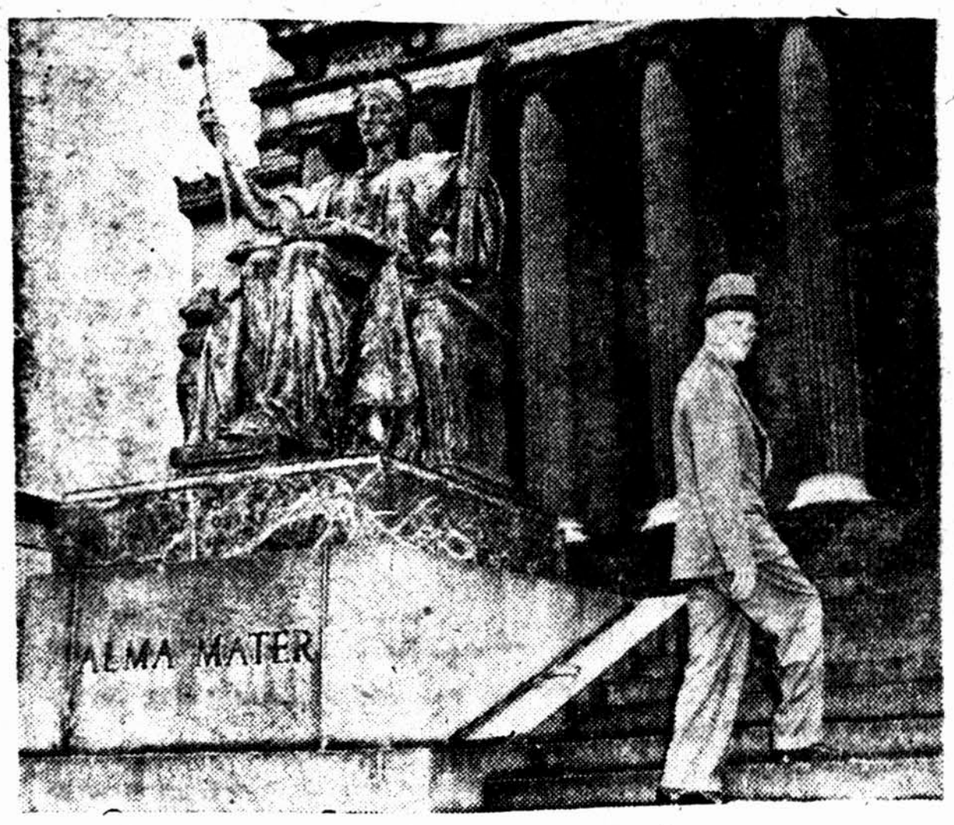
Foreign opinion about the striking power and merits of the Turkish Army has often been contradictory. But American and British officers who have worked training the Turkish soldiers are agreed that they are fine soldiers and by no means a negligible force. It is true that the strength of the Turkish Army lies in its infantry but, if it were supported by air power and the new armaments belonging to the Western Powers, it may yet prove a stabilising influence in the Middle East.

Today, the Turks, whilst ardently desiring peace, are wondering how long the Western Powers will allow the Soviet Union to pursue its present policy of expansion and its extension of Communist-controlled countries. It is generally felt in Ankara that Moscow is more interested in gaining control of Europe than the Middle East at the moment. But the Turks know that their turn will come. If it does, Turkey has made it quite clear that she will fight to keep her territorial independence

As many Turks have told me: 'We

(Continued on Page 22)

President Eisenhower Of Columbia University



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, President-elect of Columbia University, donned civvies for the first time to begin his duties as head of the University. He is seen here arriving at the Low Memorial Library to meet the faculty.

There Is Hardly Any Part Of The World Where Kashmir's Exquisite Works Have Not Reached

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF KASHMIR

By S. N. Kaul

THE valley of Kashmir is fortunate enough in its natural resources which are vast and varied and which after being properly exploited will make this beautiful land self-sufficient.

Now that Kashmir has attained freedom with people's Raj, the time has come when this land will march forward towards the economic prosperity under the long cherished popular regime of Sheikh Abdulla. One of his main concerns now is to see his people economically prosperous. He knows it better where his people stand economically and it is he alone who can set things right, improve the shape of things and with it will improve the efficiency and standard.

So far as Kashmir's export trade is concerned he is not less worried to widen the marketability of Kashmir goods throughout and enhance the export trade to foreign countries where the goods have already made name among all the diverse social and cultural elements. To spread Kashmir goods is to provide livelihood to large number of populace and at the same time, constitute a great revenue factor for the State.

RICH RESOURCES: Kashmir arts, crafts and products have reached the present stage of eminence and glory due to the strenuous and keen work of Kashmiri artists and have added to its glory. Delicate workmanship, artistic design and superb serviceability go with Kashmir articles. The manufacturers are usually output of cottage industries embodying long patient labour or specialised hands and imaginative brains.

SHAWLS AND PASHMINA: Kashmir shawls are known all over the world and have been so now for centuries. Even Romans were acquainted with shawls. Neapolian did not allow his Empress to wear the same shawl twice.

The wool required for these shawls is got from the Tibetian tracts and is known as Pashmina. It constitutes a velvety growth under the long hair of the Tibetian goat. The manufacture of shawls was stimulated under Mogul patronage. Ring Shawl is one of the fine varieties of these shawls and is so known because it can be made to pass through a signet ring. Shawls are manufactured of different designs, quality and dimensions. Besides being attractive they are very warm. durable and light. An egg when wrapped in a pure shawl can get half boiled within a few minutes.

From Pashmina, Saris and cloth is also manufactured. They vary in texture and are sometimes mixed with local wool and cotton.

EMBROIDERY: It is a very old cottage industry of Kashmir. The entire work is carried on by hand on Shawls, Pashmina, Silk or cotton displaying wealth of art designs. There are various type of embroidery work and the best is known as 'Amli'. In this type the stitches are so dense that the ground does not become visible when the embroidered portion is folded. Usually the work of embroidery is carried on along the floral designs. Chinar Leaf design is very well-known and is very common.

CARPETS: Carpet industry is an old and thriving industry and like old wine needs no recommendation. Carpets are manufactured on looms and it is a delightful sight to see the worker at the loom trying and cutting threads of different hue and colour almost mechanically in obedience to a script which ultimately determines the design of the carpet. Initially carpets were woven only according to the persian patterns but now other designs traceable from illustrations of Oriental Carpets published by the Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum of Vienna are also manufactured.

SILK: Kashmir silk is well reputed all over. There are two big State factories and innumerable private hand loom factories. Kashmir produces the largest quantity of silk in India. The silk yarn is produced from cocoons. This yarn serves as a raw material to the many small and big factories. Recently Government silk weaving factory has been started where fine silk cloth is produced under highly technical experts. A large quantity of silk is sold in the shape of plain or embroidered articles like Saris, Bedsheets, Table cloths, Housecoats and Dressing gowns etc.

NAMDA: Namda manufacture has gained considerable ground and has vastly attracted foreign market. Namda provides a cheap and fashionable floor covering. They are sold both plain and embroidered and are chiefly exported to America where they are used for wall covering and picnics etc. Namdas are made from long hair removed from pashmina wool. Being of the warm material they are commonly used for bed matresses in the cold season.

LEATHER WORKS: Leather work is becoming very common in Kashmir. It has reached a high standard of efficiency and very attractive articles are being made to suit different tastes and needs. Leather boxes, boots, bags and jackets are some of the important articles and can very well compete with allied articles made elsewhere in the country.

FURS: Kashmir being a cold place, furs are an important industry there. Fur coats, gloves, rugs, caps and shoes are sold in plenty and are also exported to various parts of the world. The prices of this article vary considerably according to the quality of the furs.

STONE AND JEWELLERY: This industry is also one of the specialities of Kashmir and has attracted a very good market for bracelets, necklaces, ear rings and the like articles. There are both real and imitation stones found in Kashmir.

WOOD CARVING AND PAPER MACHIE: And who does not know about Kashmir Wood Carving and Paper Machie? They are products par excellence. The wood carver working on walnut wood with his skilful hands and imaginative brains produces fancy articles of varied nature and workmanship. The Kashmir wood carver is the master of his art and however complicated the design may be his skilful hand can produce it with full confidence. Beautiful articles with very fine carving are things that give joy for ever. The common ones are: Fancy Tables, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Sets, Cigar Boxes, Dining Room Sets, Bed Room Suits, Trays, Book Ends, Screens and Vases, etc. There will hardly be any part of the world where the fancy articles of Kashmir have not reached.

Allied to wood carving though superior in attractiveness is Paper Machie. The genuine paper machie is made from paper pulp. Various layers of paper pulp are put on each other and then finally put in special moulds to acquire a desired shaps. When it gets dried it is being glazed and painted in different designs, usual among them are birds, flowers and scenery. Fine presentable articles can easily be made from this unique workmanship.

SAFFRON AND HONEY: Kashmir is often spoken of as land of honey and saffron and true to the name Kashmir is the only place in India where saffron can be produced. Both these thinks are used for various purposes and are well-known to the orthodox Hindus, Medical profession and the keepers of good kitchens.

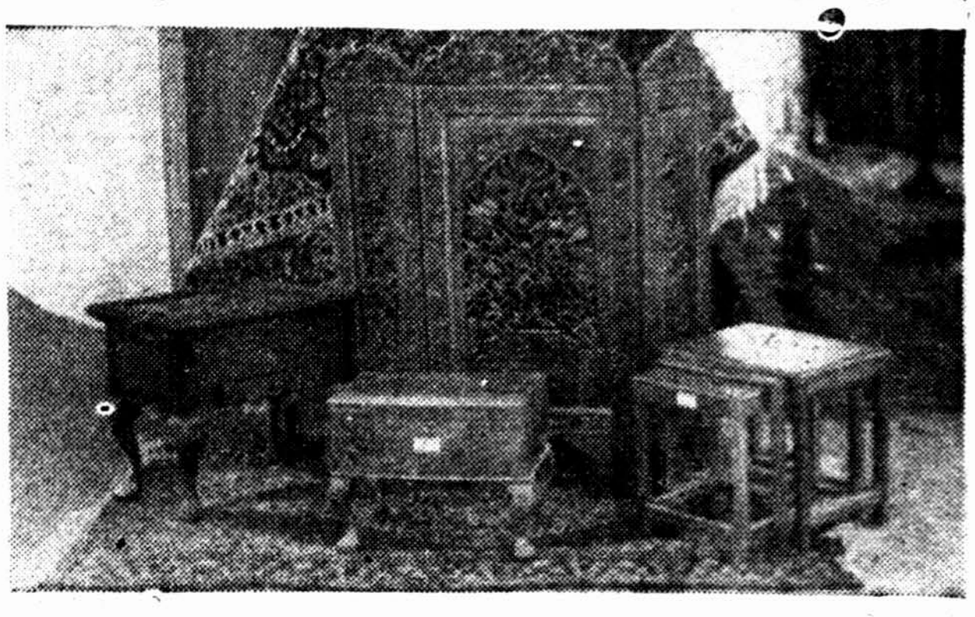
FORESTS: Kashmir is very fortunate in having rich forests which give fuel and timber worth millions every year for not only local consumption but for export too. Kashmir forests are rich in various herbs which are freely used by various pharmaceutical works all over the world. Kuth (Costos Root) is very well-known for its medicinal purposes. Artemesia and Bunafsha are equally important herbs in the State.

MINERALS: In mineral wealth Kashmir is very rich and has mines of the following descriptions: Coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel ore, manganese, gold, chromite, lignite, petroleum, fuller's earth koalin and arsenic etc.

TOURISTS TRADE: Since some years past tourists' trade in Kashmir has developed immensely and every year more and more visitors are attracted to visit this beautiful land of various charms. On an average 40,000 visitors come every summer to Kashmir and lakhs of rupees are spent by them over there not only for staying but for various purchases which they make. They take various articles as souvenirs and thereby give quite a good publicity to Kashmir products. Most of the people in Kashmir depend upon visitors.

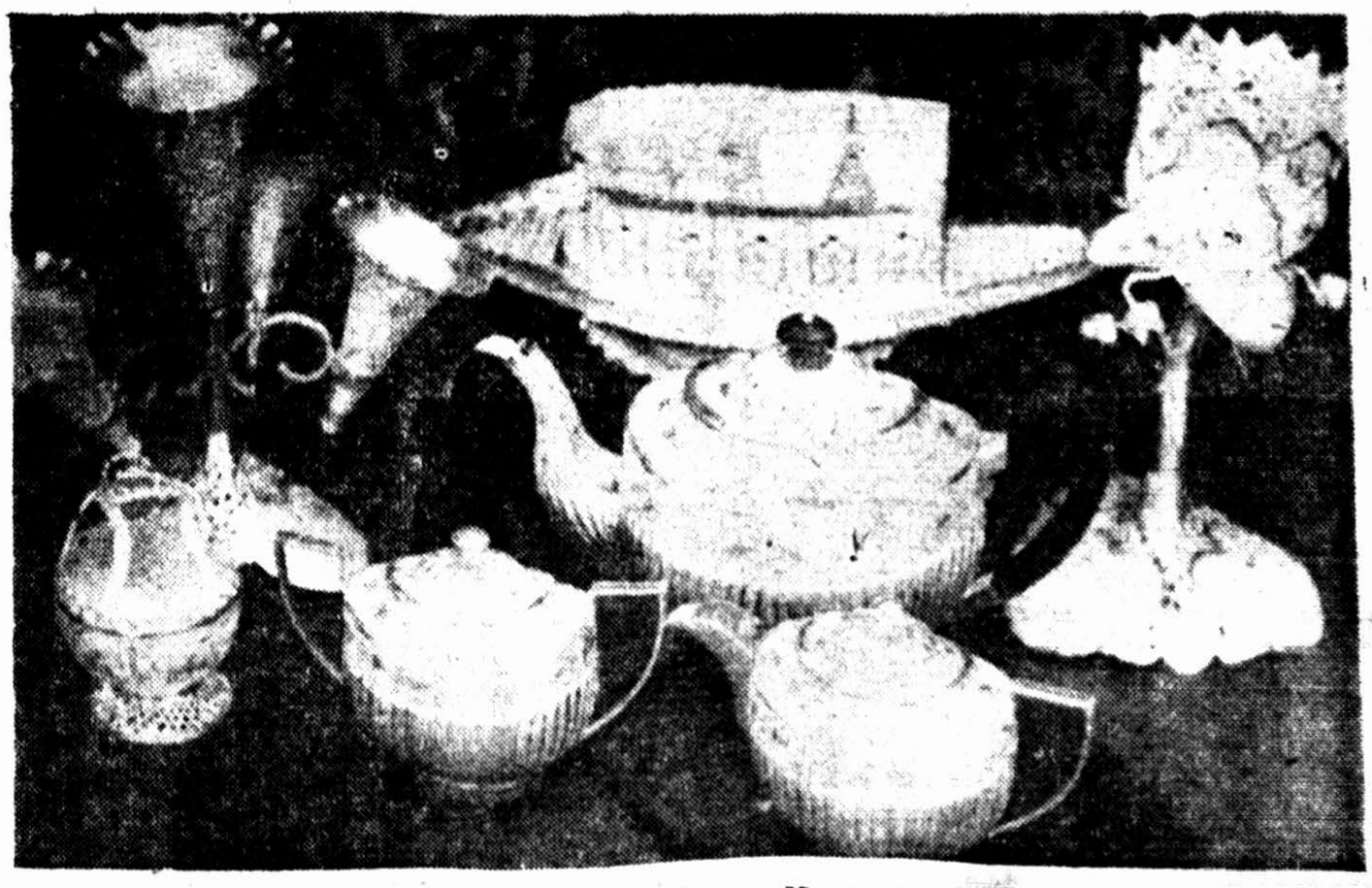
There is ample and sure scope for the increase of the tourist's trade in the State and now the time has come when all efforts will be made to provide the best facilities to the visitors after the achievement of freedom. The popular Premier Sheikh Abdulla has already taken up this point and has invited the visitors to the fair valley with full assurance. His Government will do its best to make every visitor comfortable.

Sheikh Abdulla's regime is sure to turn the phase of Kashmir towards the betterment of its people and before long Kashmir will enjoy the rich fruits of People's Raj for which its people have been struggling for the past seventeen years. Kashmir so far called a poor state is now turning its leaf. We are sure to see this land of fauna and flora one of the richest places in the country Kashmir will continue to offer in much better form, under its new phase, the well-known hospitability to the visitors.



Exquisitely carved cabinet and other woodwork is a speciality of Kashmir

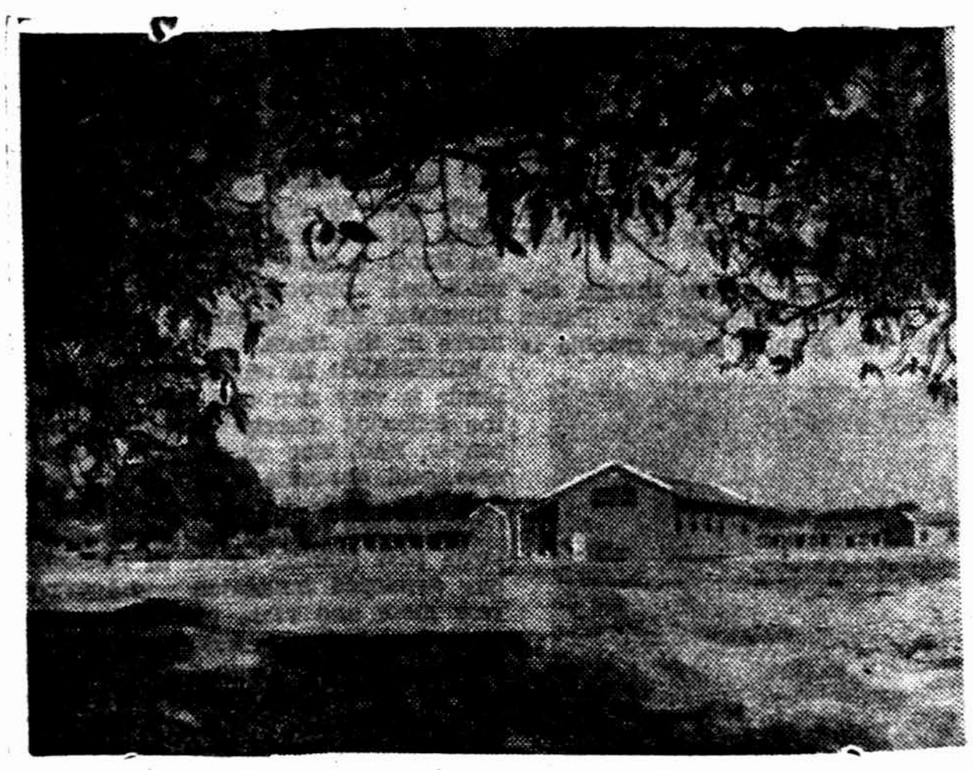
Market scene in Srinagar.



Silverware from Kashmir.

TRAINING THE NATION'S SERVANTS

Inside the recreation room



Spacious barracks in which cadets are lodged

EVERY well-wisher of the Province should be thankful to Shri Sampurnanand for having originated this nation-building scheme", said the Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai addressing a parade of the Cadets of the social services training camp of Faizabad. The plan of starting such a scheme had been drawn up by the Hon'ble Minister of Education, United Provinces, as early as 1938, but his ideas materialised a few months back when the first batch of 600 young graduates of the province joined the first camp started recently

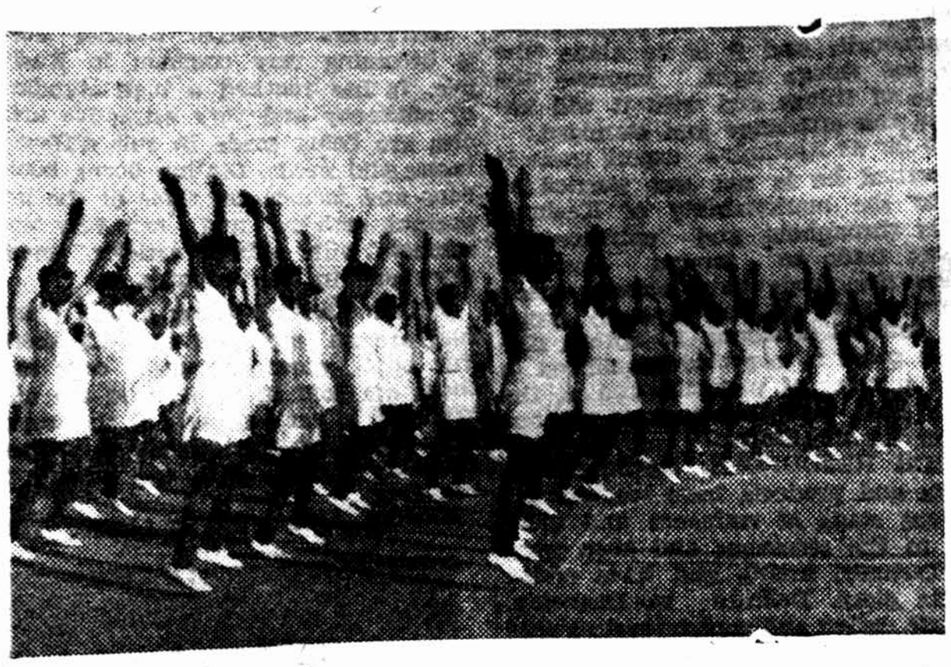
It has been decided by the Government that onwards from January 1, 1949, nobody not having the Social Service diploma will be eligible for Government service.

The entire training course runs for a period of nine months including two months exclusively for social work in the villages. The aims and objects of the scheme are two fold. The cadets are given complete army training to inculcate in them a spirit of discipline, unity, strength and obedience to the superiors. They are given training in social work which is as a matter of fact the cream of the training imparted. These two aspects combined are expected to turn out young men who will be the pivots of our future society and who will imbibe all the teachings of our revered Bapu and will propagate them not only thoughout the country but throughout the entire world.

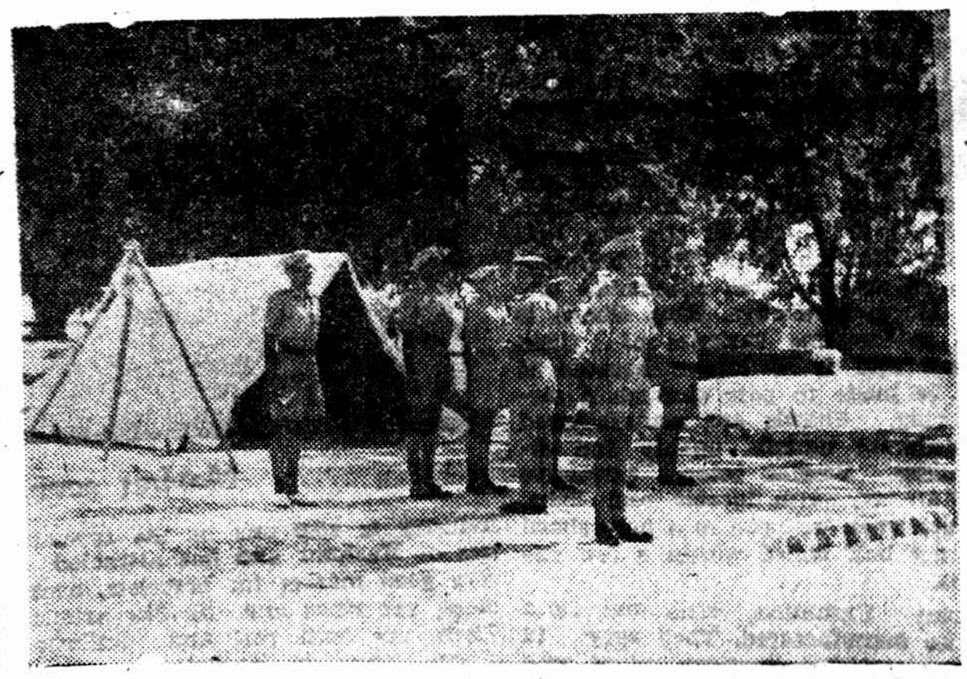
HERCULEAN TASK

The need of imparting such a training to the young men of the province was felt more keenly immediately after we had entered the era of freedom. Our villages are in a dilapidated condition, the villager is ignorant of the basic principles of hygiene, he is illiterate, drainage in the interior is defective resulting in a sweep of epidemics, the roads are dirty and ill-kept, the cottage industry is ill-organized, irrigation is not utilized to its fullest for agriculture and the spirit of co-operation is lacking among the masses. The Herculean task of removing these and many other such defects in the majority of our population has been put on the shoulders of these young men who will come out after having received their training.

They will go into the village as a band of selfless volunteer workers. They will educate the simple folk of the villages by opening night schools. They will impress upon them the need of the basic knowledge of hygiene and self-cleanliness. They will not even shudded at manual labour and dig out scientific drains in the village and will teach the villagers how to make full use of irrigation facilities. They will infuse in the villagers a spirit of co-operation and discipline On the whole the task of the trainees is great but it is hoped that they will succeed in their mission and the Province will look forward to them to give a better shape to the society



Physical training



Quarter-Guards

At the range, practicing rifle shooting.

U.P'S SOCIAL SERVICE CAMP

By Sher Singh

as a whole. The entire programme of work to be done by the trainees is based on the Gandhian conception of social reconstruction.

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The first batch of trainees is housed in spacious barracks on the canal banks, 3 miles from Faizabad on the Sultanpur Road. Life in the Camp starts very early in the morning when the cadets smartly dressed fall out with the rays of the sun for physical training. After half an hour's P.T. they disperse for breakfast and are again ready for the drill which lasts til about 9. Then for two hours they receive lectures on Philosophy, Social Economy, History and on other such subjects by well-known personalities of the Province. Before they go for lunch they are formed in batches, some receiving training in driving, some in musketry and some in lathi practice, etc., etc. At noon they all assemble on the canal and are expected to swim.

After lunch they have a little spare time and again in the evening they are seen busy in group games. Dinner is served at eight and lights out is sounded punctually at 10 a.m.

During their spare time in the course of training the boys go out to the nearby villages. They collect the children and give them lessons in primary education and also hold inter-village children's rallies. The adults are taught hygiene, sanitation, etc etc. The cadets also taken keen interest in improving the drains and lecturing on the methods of co-operative farming and the advantages of Panchayat. Inside the Camp compound tney held regular classes for the servants and arrange games for the children. This is proving very useful for the neighbouring villages and changes brought about by the cadets are quite significant.

The cadets have also formed a Society of School Services and the membership of this Society is only open to those who take a pledge to serve the villagers in their leisure hours. The membership of the Society is quite large and the members are sparing no pains in doing their bits.

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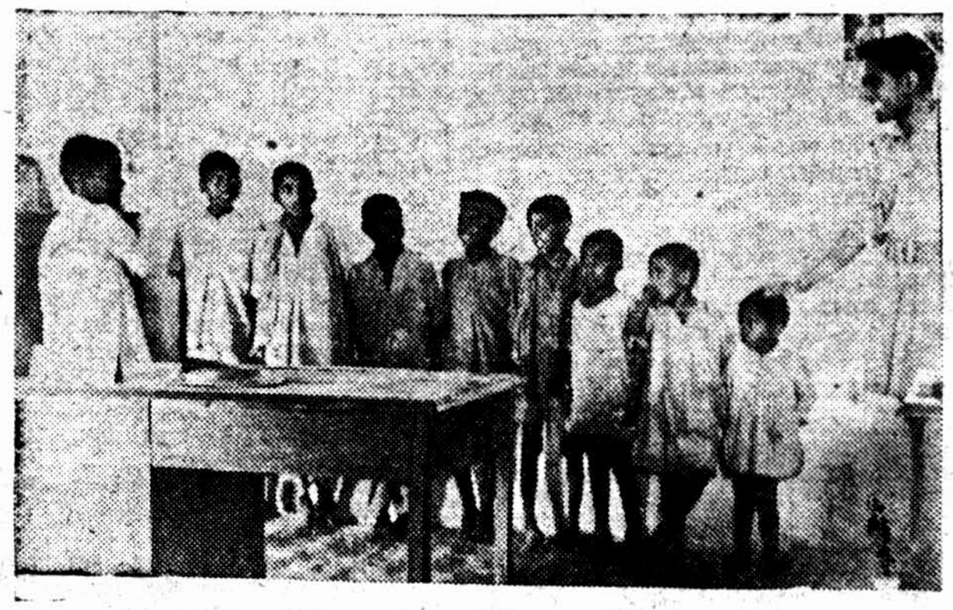
Besides these services the cadets have full opportunities of developing their particular hobbies. They have got their own journalistic and publicity section and it hoped they will shortly bring out a Social Service magazine of their own. There is photographic section also where all the amenities of this scientific art are provided. Some beautiful posters have been made by the cadets and they are now displayed in their publicity room. Classes in fruit preservation are also held and many cadets are taking advantage of it.



Teaching the village children

Some posters made by cadets.

Swimming and diving

Ceremonial Occasions

There have been many ceremonial occasions on which the cadets have fallen out in mass formations. Recently when the Hon'ble Premier of U.P. paid a visit to the training camp the cadets presented a very smart guard of honour. Both the Battalions marched past the saluting base and it was a pleasure to see the cadets marching in a beautiful formation after only about a month and a half's training.

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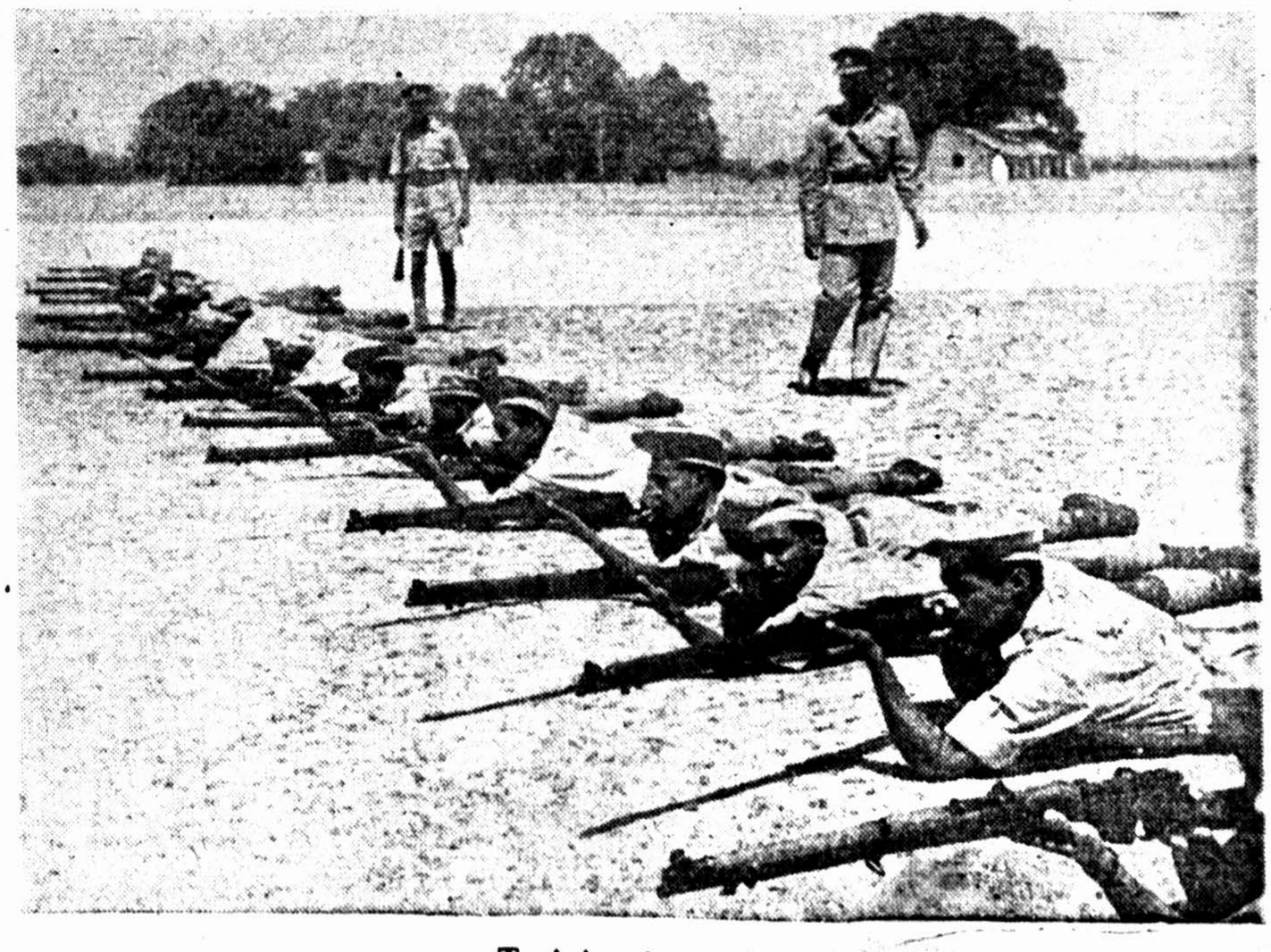
All the arrangements in the camp are made by the cadets themselves. The masses are run by them and the barracks kept clean and tidy. Inside the barracks the cadets have artistically engraved on the walls famous sayings of Bapu and other inspiring lines. The technical section too is run by the cadets and such instruments as the public address equipment set are worked by them.

A Great Future

There is no doubt a great future is open for the cadets. They will be our future administrators—administrators who know intimately about the people they administer. And above all they will carry the banners bearing Bapu's axioms throughout the world.

Group Games



Training in musketry

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DEATH DUTIES

Mode Of Operation In Britain

By Dr. T. Barna

(Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford, and formerly Lecturer in Statistics at the London School of Economics)

This article will be found of topical interest in view of the proposal of the Finance Member to introduce death duties in India the near future.

IN all countries reaching a certain stage of development, inheritance of property is dependent on certain legal formalities. Some account must be taken of the property of the deceased person, and this forms a convenient opportunity for the State to levy taxes on that property.

It is, therefore, not surprising that various forms of death duties have existed for a very long time in most countries. But it is only in recent times that these taxes became substantial, helping to pay for the expenses of the modern State and at the same time contributing towards the achievement of certain aims of social and economic policy.

In Britain, of a number of different death duties existing in the past, only three have been in force since 1914. The estate duty, which is by far the most important, is payable by the "estate", without regard to its destination. The legacy duty and succession duty are payable by beneficiaries in connection with the acquisition of property. The legacy duty is levied on personalty (movable property and money inherited) and the succession duty on reality (immovable property); for practical purposes they can be taken as one duty.

Legacy and succession duties are paid on the inheritance (after the deduction of estate duty) according to the relationship of the beneficiary to the legator. At present, in Britain, husband, wife, lineal descendants or ancestors pay two per cent.; brother, sister or their descendants 10 per cent.; charities 10 per cent.; and any other beneficiaries 20 per cent.

These rates were introduced in 1947; for a long time before that the rates of duty were half of those now in force, but were the same for charities. No duty is paid on bequests from estates less than £2,000 (Rs.26,620) in value; widows or children inherit £2,000 exempt from duty in any case; and all bequests of less than £100 (about Rs. 1.331) are also free of duty

Progressive Levy

The British estate duty is a highly progressive tax, graduated according to the value of the estate. It was introduced in 1894 at comparatively low rates; since then it has been successively increased to its present rates Estates under £100 net value were exempt. In the years before 1914, the rates ran from one per cent. to 15 per cent, the maximum being reached on estates over £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores) in value. In 1914 the maximum was raised to 20 per cent. In 1919 there was another rise, and the duty reached 40 per cent. on estates over £2,000,000 (Rs. 2.66 crores). In 1930 it went up to 50 per cent., in April, 1939, to 55 per cent., in September, 1939, to 60 per cent., and in July, 1940, to 65 per cent.

The existing rates of duty were introduced in 1946. Circumstances have changed very much since 1894. The value of money has greatly diminished. Also, especially as a result of saving during World War II, large numbers of people possessed small estates in the form of owning their houses, and so on.

On the other hand, these small estates, on which the duty was only one or two per cent. did not bring in much revenue. Consequently, estates under £2,000 were exempted. On medium-sized estates the duty was made somewhat lighter, and on larger estates even more steeply progressive. Today, one per cent. is paid at £2,000; then the duty gradually rises to six per cent. at £10,000 (Rs. 1,33,102); 12 per cent at £20,000 (Rs. 2,66,204); 24 per cent. at £50,000 (Rs. 6,65,510); 35 per cent. at £100,000 (Rs. 13,31 lakhs); 50 per cent. at 250,000 (Rs. 33.28 lakhs); 70 per cent. at £1,000,000 and 75 per cent. at £2,000,000.

In fairly prosperous years before World War II, estate duty brought in about £80,000,000 (Rs. 106.48 crores), and legacy and succession duties another £9,000,000 (Rs. 11,98 crores). With the changed level of prices and at the present rates of duty, current receipts are about £160,000,000 (Rs. 212.96 crores) annually, about £140,000,000 (Rs. 186.34 crores) from estate duties and £20,000,000 (Rs. 26.62 crores) from legacy and succession duties.

"Death The Leveller"

From the interesting information which is obtained through the administration of the tax, it is possible to estimate the size of the national capital and its distribution between persons. From these figures it can be estimated that in 1937 less than one per cent of the population possessed about 40 per cent. of all capital in personal ownership—a proportion which shows a high degree of inequality in the distribution of capital, though not necessarily higher than in other countries. These persons paid 85 per cent. of all estate duties.

The social importance of death duties as they exist today lies in the fact that they tend to bring about a greater equality in the distribution of property through gradual change. High rates of duty have not been in operation long enough yet to have definite results. But it is quite clear that an average rich family cannot pay income tax and surtax at present rates, as well as death duties in each generation, out of income; they must sell some of their property to the less rich.

The same aims, of course, could be achieved by a higher income tax on income from property on annual tax on capital. In most countries, income tax on income from property is at higher rates than on incomes from work. But it is impossible to raise income tax to prohibitive levels for practical reason, while it is possible to put an annual capital tax of, say, five per cent on property which does not yield more than four per cent. income. Therefore, taxes on capital are necessary if one wants to differentiate heavily in favour of income from work as against income from property.

Practical Advantages

Theoretically, death duties can be converted into an equivalent tax on capital payable annually. But in practice death duties are preferable to an annual tax on capital. The annual tax may be highly detrimental to the willingness to save money. Death duties are detrimental to a far smaller extent because they are payable at an uncertain date; since people do not know how long they will live, they are not inclined to spend all their capital.

More important than that is the cheapness and efficiency of administering death duties, in comparison with the difficulty and expense which would be involved in an annual valuation of everybody's property. With the present system, the British tax collector can concentrate on about 50,000 estates annually.

Evasion of the duty is difficult since real estate, Government bonds or shares in companies are generally registered in the name of the owner, and rich persons keep most of their capital in the form.

More serious is the fact that property can be given away in the lifetime of the owner without paying the tax. There is no tax on gifts, apart from stamp duties, on the transfer of property. Consequently, it has become customary for rich people to give their estates to their children as they, themselves, grow old.

This deprives the State of revenue and defeats some of the social aims of the tax. Duty is payable, however, if the donor dies within five years from the time the gift was made (one year in the case of charities). This was raised in 1946 from the previous three years.

Extension Of Principle

To remedy this situation, it was suggested that there should be a progressive tax on gifts between living persons. This tax, as well as the tax on bequests should be graduated according to the wealth of the beneficiary and not according to the wealth of the legator. Such a tax has been considered but it was thought that its administration would be difficult.

There were also suggestions that the graduation of the duty should take into account, not only the size of the estate, but also the number of times the same property has been inherited. The son would pay at a certain rate when inheriting from the father, and the grandson at a higher rate when inheriting from the son.

This scheme (the Rignano scheme) arranges for the entire confiscation of the estate after three or four generations.

MARRIAGE AND A CAREER

Continued From Page 24

Maternity and Child Welfare committee of an Urban District Council.

She fought a by-election in 1934, unsuccessfully. She fought by-election in 1935, and at the third attempt was returned as Member of Parliament in 1938

Interested always in Maternity and Child Welfare, and particularly in the campaign to make painless childbirth available for all mothers, she has studied living conditions of women and children in Spain at the request of the Spanish Government during the time of the Spanish Civil War. Before the second World War she inspected Maternity and Child Welfare centres in Italy, at the invitation of the Italian Government. In 1931 she went to Russia to examine public health conditions. She has done this in most countries.

During the war years, with her husband in the Army, and her two children, Michael and Shirley, evacuated, she was responsible for forming the Woman's Home Defence, a body of women prepared to fight in defence of their homes.

In 1944 she was chosen as the only woman to go on a Parliamentary delegation to Australia and New Zealand, speaking in the Parliaments "down under".

She has travelled all round the world. She was the first woman to speak in Washington to a meeting of Congressmen and Senators. She flew back via India, and for the first time had the opportunity of observing the life lived by Indian women.

She comments on this. "Women in Western countries have advanced during this century, but the women of the East are still oppressed and denied ordinary human rights".

In the General Election, 1945, she was again returned to the House of Commons. Subsequently she was appointed Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Food.

Discovery Of India

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's Discovery of India was presented by Indian Renaissance Artists in New Delhi in the presence of Lord and Lady Mountbatten and the Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is seen here congratulating the cast fort heir successful performance.

Sabotage On N. S. Railway

Attempts To Wreck More Trains Alleged

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 21 (API) —Following the derailment of an engine and three bogies of an express train on the Secunderabad-Manmad section of the Nizam's state railway on Thursday night, caused by placing of boulders on the track, unsuccessful attempts to wreck more trains on the railway were again reported today.

According to a N. S. Railway press note issued today, "two rails were removed between Mahbubabad and Kasimidram stations on the Kazipet-Doraakal section last night with the result that the north-bound Grand Trunk Express and two other express trains were detained for more than eight hours. Through running was restored at four o'clock this morning.

"An attempt to wreck number two down passenger from Wadi was also made this morning by rivetting iron plates to the rails on both sides between Lingampalle and Senatnagar stations on the Secunderabad-Wadi sections.

"Traffic on the Secunderabad-Manmad section was still disorganised today and the railway authorities said that through running was not likely to be resumed before tomorrow. There were no casualties in Thursday night's derailment on this section, but damage was reported to the permanent way and rolling stock."

Publication Of Hyderabad Weekly Suspended

HYDERABAD (DN.), May 21 (A.P.I.) : Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, scholar and publicist of Hyderabad, announcing the suspension of the publication of his weekly, "Clarion", from today says in an editorial: "in a situation like the present where reason has fled and political parties and Government are not in a position to control the party leaders and give right guidance—in other words is helpless—a non-partisan journal like the 'Clarion' has not the heart to work."

The case of the Muslims in Hyderabad is a "strong case" and their problem is economic, says Dr. Latif "if properly put even the narrowest mind in the Government of Indian dominion and worst communalist in the Hyderabad Congress camp would see that the case is deserving of acceptance".

Instead, says Dr. Latif, the minds of the Congress and the Majlis executive are seized with false notions of power politics. It is a misfortune of the Muslim community that the moderate element among them has not so far come forward to exercise steadying influence on the extremism in policy of the Majlis executive. The same is the case with Hindus.

Appealing to level headed men in either camp to exert themselves to avoid unnecessary conflict, Dr. Latif says that his paper is stopping publication until those believing in sobriety in politics come forward to ease the situation.

LAIK ALI'S MISSION TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 22 (API): Mir Laik Ali, the Premier of Hyderabad, is arriving in Delhi to-morrow and is expected to meet the States Secretary Mr. V. P. Menon.

FUTURE OF JUNAGADH

Administrator To Discuss With States Ministry

RAJKOT, May 21 (A.P.I.)—Mr. S W Shiweshwarkar, Administrator of Junagadh, and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Junagadh Praja Mandal left for Bombay today en route to Delhi, where they will discuss with the States Ministry methods of associating the people of Jungadh with the states Government "within the framework of the present administration."

Mr. N. M. Buch, Regional Commissioner, Western India and Gujarat States, is already in Delhi in connection with his additional appointment as Joint Secretary to the States Ministry, and it is expected that the long awaited announcement in this regard will be made shortly.

During the Delhi discussions the future of Manavadar and Mangrol the two states in Kathiawar whose accession to either dominion is still a matter of dispute between Pakistan and India, will also be discussed.

Rescued Girl Refugees

MARRIAGE BUREAU FACES DIFFICULT PROBLEM

NEW DELHI, May 21.

With tears in her eyes, a few days ago, a refugee woman went to see Pandit Nehru at his residence. Before India's partition, she belonged to a prosperous family in Pakistan, but now she homeless, with no money to buy food and no relations to comfort her in her distress. Her only hope was her country's Prime Minister

"I want a job", she pleaded with Panditji. The Prime Minister recommended to the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation that she should be given a sewing machine. In addition, he paid her a sum of twenty rupees

Almost every day Pandit Nehru receives such appeals and there are hundreds of women in free India with the same tearful demand.

The Women's Section has opened destitute nomes and relief centres for such women, but then there are other problems worse than 'unemployment.' To find solution for some of them would be a difficult task.

"What shall I do with utensils", asker a destitute refugee woman who came to the Women's Section the other day. Her son had been shot, husband murdered and daughter abducted She did not know where to turn for support. The Officer in-Charge of the Homes for Destitute Women and Children offered to help her.

"You will have a place to live where you will be provided with utensils and you can cook your meals", said the officer.

"But how shall I cook my meals with these hands", the women replied weeping, showing her right hand which had been chopped into half during disturbances. That woman is now at one of the Homes for Disabled Persons started by the Women's Section.

Another problem, equally irksome, is the problem if arranging marriages for refugees.

"Please allot me a wife", wrote a refugee young man to the Marriage Bureau of the Women's Section.

Although the Marriage Bureau of the Women's Section has started functioning with its headquarters at Shamshad Manzil, Subzimandi, under the supervision of Mrs. Handoo, the difficulty is that number of prospective brides is too small. Perhaps they feel shy, for the plight of some of the women, who were recently rescued from Pakistan, is tragic indeed They suffer from a sense of humiliation.

Out of 1,000 applications till now received for the prospective brides and bridegrooms at the Marriage Bureau, over 900 are from men. The Women's Section is having a hard time in convincing these women that the fact that they were abducted in Pakistan should not worry them. During the last three weeks the Marriage Bureau has been able to arrange four marriages.

3 MARRIAGES

Recently, Delhi witnessed three marriages. All the brides were abduced women rescued by our Army and women social workers from Pakistan. To all the three women, marriage symbolised the beginning of a new life.

For instance, 19-year-old Vimla who was married to Satya Murti Seth, a refugee graduate from the Punjab, had lost all hope of leading the life of dignity and self-respect when she was abducted from her home in West Punjab, and later taken to Peshawar to lead a life of degradation. She had no relatives except her step-mother who had migrated to India.

Our social workers rescued Vimla and brought her to Delhi She was first sent to her-step-mother and other relatives, but they refused to accept her. It was a great disappointment for Vimla and she thought that the only alternative left to her was to end her life instead of facing humiliation even at the hands of her relations. But the Women's Section had some other plans for her A lawful marriage was the only course which could restore her lost prestige and self-respect. This, she gained on May 2, when under the auspices of the Marriage Bureau of the Women's Section, Vimla's hand was given in marriage to Satya Murti Seth.

Now Vimla is living with her husband, as adorable a wife as any could be. Occasionally she remembers her sad past which tortures her but she forgets it when she sees a bright future in free India as one of the mothers of this great nation of ours.

Employment is another problem. Two types of refugee women come to the Women's Section for jobs. First are those who are uneducated and in their original homes depended on their husbands for a living. Then there are those who are educated and were working as teachers and nurses in Pakistan. Very few of them could be placed as teachers and nurses, for the scope for such employment is still very limited.

Uneducated women are being trained in different trades and it is found that majority of these women prefer the craft of tailoring. The Women's Section has provided them with sewing machines at its different centres, but the number of such machines is too small to cope with the situation.

There are six relief centres each having 400 women on its rolls, but the total number of sewing machines at the disposal of each centre is not more than eight. It is believed that more machines could be had if sufficient funds were available Lack of funds is a great handicap to the Women's Section.

For children, the Women's Section has schools, the biggest being in Purana Qila, where the number of students is over 400.

Frontier Government On Khanna's Migration

PESHAWAR, May 21, (A. P. I.): "Comments appearing in the press recently that the provincial Government have declared Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna a non-evacuee for all times inspite of the fact that he has left this province for good, are misleading and incorrect", says a communique issued by the Frontier Government.

"Before he left this province Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna gave an assurance to the provincial Government that he had no intention of permanently migrating to India, and would return to Pakistan as soon as conditions permitted his doing so. As feelings were running high at that time, the provincial Government believed him and, while permitting him to go to India for some time ordered that for the time being he should not be considered as an evacuee. The provincial Government at that time sincerely believed that his departure to India was only temporary and they were supported in this behalf by his conduct in Delhi where he strained his best to bring about peaceful conditions in the Indian sub-continent.

"Since almost normal conditions have been restored and it is more than six months that Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna has been in India, but has so far expressed no intention of returning to the province and on the other hand according to reports appearing in press is thinking of entering the Government of India, the provincial Government has taken up the question of the determination of his status permanently and has directed the provincial custodian of evacuees property to ask Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna why in view of what has been stated the interim order about his status should not be reviewed. On receipt of his reply Government will proceed to decide his status according to law"

Exchange Restrictions Of Hajj Pilgrims

Intending Hajj Pilgrims have been advised that the following exchange restrictions are in force in Saudi Arabia for the ensuing pilgrimage.

Pilgrims are allowed to bring with them any amount of any currency. But a pilgrim is not permitted to take out of Saudi Arabia any currency or part of the money, which he may have brought with him for expenses in the Hejaz, unless he has the amount recorded at the Customs Department, in which case he will be permitted to export such amount less ten per cent. Similarly a pilgrim who does not have the amount of gold in his possession recorded, will not be allowed to take out gold. A pilgrim will however be allowed to take an amount of any other currency not exceeding the equivalent of twenty Egyptian pounds

EX-KING MICHAEL'S MARRIAGE

ATHENS, May 22 (Reuter) Ex-King Michael of Rumania and Princess Anne Bourbon Parma will be married in Athens shortly, it was disclosed here reliably last night.

10,000 LEAVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LAKE SUCCESS, May 21 (UPA) Doctor Jan Papanek former Czechoslovakian representative in the United Nations, tild the Security Council today that 10,000 men, women and children had fled Czechoslovakia since the communists seized control of the country.

The Council by a vote of 8 to 2, with Argentina abstaining, over-rode the strenuous Soviet and Ukrainian objections to having Papanek speak on the Chilean resolution askin gfor a detailed Security Council investigation of the charges that Russia engineered the communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

Papanek warned that the peace of Europe was endangered by the Soviet move and said "indications of an increased international tension are manifold. It was evident in the incidents in Berlin and Vienna. It was evident during the Conferance of Americas in Bogota, as it was in the elections in Italy".

He said the peace of Europe and by the decisions taken by the Security Council. He charged that Russia, in occupying a part of Czechoslovakia to the south and west of the Carpathians in 1945, has an "excellent base for operation in the entire Danubian basin".

He charged that Foreign Minister Molotov began "bossing" Jan Masaryk as far back as the San Francisco Conference and used pressure to make the Czechs to take actions they did not approve of.

Rural Development Work Done By Kaira Village

The village of Karamsad in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District which has been awarded the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shield for the Northern Division for the year 1946 has done remarkable work in respect of village improvement.

The village which looks after the sanitation of the village remained active throughout the year. There is a private water works at the village; but a move is already afoot to have waterwork with drainage at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000. The people have collected Rs. 40,000 for a public dispensary. A new school building for primary education was constructed during the year. The building was declare open by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, after whom the local High School has been named.

An association of local social workers known as Vithal Seva Samaj works for social reforms, including spread of literacy, in the village.

An organisation called the Charugar Gramodhar Mandal Limited has been started in the village. The aim of this organisation is to have model villages and undertake rural development. The scheme which has started working under the guidance of Mr. Bhailalbhai Patel, a retired engineer has not only solved the question of congestion of house in the village, but has turned the barren land formerly inhabited by the robbers into valuable land thronged with various activities in education, engineering and rural development.

Prevent Russo-American War

PARIS:— (IPS): An urgent need for the immediate formation of a United Socialist States of Europe to provide a buffer between Russia and America is stressed by several socialist leaders of Europe. The formation of such a buffer state will prevent war between America and Russia, they view. But the actual realisation of such a state is beset with serious difficulties as Switzerland and Eire are non-socialist.

STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, May 19 (A.P.I.) : Following the staging of a stay-in-strike by workers eight sections of the tinplate company of Golmuri have been closed down since yesterday. The strike was resorted to it is reported, due to the alleged failure of the assistant Labour Commissioner to give his promised verdict within two days on the question of suspension of two workers by the management. The workers held a meeting last evening. The strike has been peaceful so far.

LUCKNOW, May 21 (A.P.I.) : Important decisions affecting the levy of sales tax in the United Provinces were taken by the U.P. Cabinet today. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of U.P. presided.

The decisions are likely to reduce the burden of the taxpayer by about Rs. 50 lakhs and give appreciable relief to the common man in as much as a large number necessaries have been exempted from taxation

The Cabinet decided that the limit of turnover except from taxation be raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 15 thousand.

INDIA NEEDS MORE DOLLARS

Shortage Prevents Her Buying Much Needed Farm Machinery

PARIS, May 21, (Reuter): India is seeking U. S. aid to ovnercome the dollar shortage which prevents her buying farm machinery and fertilisers on the scale she needs, Mr. K. V. Reddy Kisan Congress delegate to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' conference in Paris, told Reuter here tonight.

The Indian delegates are also seeking contact with French Government trade organs to arrange exchange of India surplus in groundnut oil and oil seeds, Mr. Reddy said

"India is a predominantly agricultural country", Mr. Reddy said. "We want to import agricultural machinery and so improve production. The difficulty is the financial restrictions which impede our access to the dollar area, the main area where agricultural machinery can be bought today.

"In this Congress we want to make suggestions for making it easier to buy such machinery and also fertilisers.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD POUND STERLING

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPA)—ECA Administrator Paul Hoffmann met behind closed doors today with a group of United States private bankers and Federal Reserve System officials in a conference which may set the stage for important decisions on United States policy toward the pound sterling.

Officials, who have been following events leading to today's conference, intimated that the problems discussed there may be closely tied in with ECA Ambassador Averrel Harriman's reported statement in London several days ago that the "United States has a policy on the British pound."

At an ECA press conference here this week, Harriman denied making the statement but informed sources suggested what he may have meant was that the United States is carefully studying the sterling situation prior to the establishing such a policy.

It is known that the United States government and ECA officials have been studying two British financial problems, in particular.

Firstly, how Britain can maintain her commitments to the rest of the sterling area to "convert" sterling to dollars without increasing substantially the drain on ECA loans or grants.

Secondly how British trade with the Western hemisphere can be increased without resorting to a devaluation of the pound.

These officials said one outcome of today's conference might be the reiteration of the United States desire to stand with Britain against any devaluation of sterling, if such can be possibly avoided. They said Hoffmann and other United States financial experts are well aware of the possible effects on world trade and political stability of any devaluation at this time. They pointed out that while the importance of sterling may be relatively less as a result of present British economic difficulties, there still is a larger portion of the world tied to the sterling area than to the dollar.

They said the basic factor taken into consideration is whether Britain's ability to make herself self-supporting was being aided or handicapped by the present rates of exchange. However, it was claimed British exports to dollar area countries had been declining recently.

They said this decline was due partly to the tendency of British prices to continue to rise thus affecting her competitive position in the dollar area markets.

They quoted Haffmann and other ECT experts as "hoping" this rise in prices can be offset by a further trimming of British costs of production rather than by currency devaluation.

Sourashtra Cabinet To Meet At Jamnagar

RAJKOT, May 21 (A.P.I.)—It is learnt the Saurashtra Cabinet, which is meeting at Jamnagar tomorrow will discuss matters connected with the Saurashtra state forces and abolition of the internal customs and octroi duties in Saurashtra

It may be recalled that though the integration of all the covenanting states of Saurashtra has been completed, the old Octroi and other duties that were levied by each state still continue to be levied.

Anglo-U. S. Differences Over Palestine Issue

BALFOUR'S MISSION TO BRIDGE GULF

LONDON, May 22 (Reuter) : There are fears here on the possible effect of the developing Palestine situation on Anglo-American relations cables Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The British have every intention of avoiding if possible a situation in which they and the Americans find themselves arming opposite sides in a war. The visit of the British Minister in Washington, Sir John Balfour, to Under-Secretary of State Robert yesterday is generally connected here with an effort to forestall such an eventuality.

The danger, as seen from London, is that an American decision to lift the arms embargo in favour of the new Jewish state would make it very difficult for Britain to retain her own arms embargo to Arab countries, which limits British arms shipments to any part of the Middle East strictly to what is required to honour long standing treaty obligations to Iraq, Egypt, and Transjordan.

NO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuter) : British Embassy officials in Washington have denied American News Agency reports that Britain had requested a conference with the United States to settle growing Anglo-American differences on Palestine.

The report apparently stemmed from the fact that Sir John Balfour British Charge D'affaires had an hour long talk with S. Lovett, United States Under Secretary of State, on the Palestine problem yesterday.

At the same time the American press is giving considerable space to speculation on the possibility of grave harm being done to Anglo-American relations by the differences of view on this issue.

At yesterday's meeting Sir John Balfour, while definitely not proposing any formal conference did, it is understood, restate Britain's policy in the Palestine area and also went into considerable detail with Mr Lovett on the various provisions and obligations of Britain's treaty with Transjordan.

Informed quarters believe the talk was aimed at averting any serious differences which might arise if America lifted her embargo on arms shipment to Israel while Britain continued to sustain the Transjordan frontier force.

These efforts, it was learned will be continued.

No sugestion has been made that a formal conference would increase the efficacy of these efforts.

CONGRESSIONAL ENQUIRY

Plans for an American Congressional enquiry into whether or not United States financial aid is being used by Britain to help the Arab armies in Palestine was announced here last night.

Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said his Committee would conduct the inquiry.

He made the announcement after Senator Owen Brewster had declared that British officers, plus £ 8,000,000 yearly were being supplied by Britain to the Transjordan frontier force "out of American taxpayers pockets"

The importance of Senator Bridges announcement lies in the fact that his committee has yet to vote on the total funds for the first year's European recovery programme.

It would be in the Committee's power to place definite limitations on the amount of aid to Britain when the committee voted the appropriations.

Doctor Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, announced yesterday that he had sent telegrams to President Truman and to Secretary of State George Marshall asking for the immediate cessation of American financial aid to Britain "until it desists from its support of Arab armies"

Peshawar Resolves To Aid Arabs

PESHAWAR, May 21 (A.P.I.) : The citizens of Peshawar, at a public meeting last night, expressed their indignation at the proclamation of a state in Palestine by the Jews and resolved to extend all possible help to the Arabs in their fight against Jewish agression in the Holy Land.

The meeting believed that the Jewish action constituted aggression against the entire Muslim world.

WORK STOPPAGES DURING APRIL 1948

During April 1948, there was a further increase in the strike activity in the province as compared with the previous month, but the resulting time loss was for less than in March. Figures for the month under review show 77 disputes in progress involving 28,027 workpeople and o time loss of 1,13,329 working days, as against 67 disputes in March involving 64,118 workpeople with a time loss of 5,02,347 days. Of the 77 disputes in existence during April, thirteen lasted for less than three days. All the same these accounted for almost half the total number of workpeople involved and roughly one-twelfth of the total time loss. Twelve of the 77 disputes involved less ehan 50 men each, while 28 involved more than 300 works. In sixty-two cases the workers struck work without notice.

During the month there were 15 stay-in strikes involving 4,281 workpeople and a time loss of 8,599 working days. Seven of these ended in favour of employers and three in favour of workers.

Of the total disputes in progress during April, 63 were in Bombay of which in 52 the workers resorted to strike withou tnotice.

Sixteen of the strikes in Bombay were led by Trade Unions of which eleven gave notice and five did not give notice before resorting to strike. Four of them ended in favour of the workers and one in favour of the employers.

Of the 77 disputes during April, the Textile Industry was responsible for 18, Engineering for 15 and miscellaneous industries for the remaining forty-four.

Twenty-four of the disputes during the month related to the questions of pay and allowances 17 to bonus issues, 28 to personal causes, while o the remaining eight disputes, four arose over leave questions and four were due to other causes.

Sixty of the disputes terminated during the course of the month 39 in favour of the employers, 11 in favour of the workers, three in compromise, while the result of the remaining seven was indefinite

Seventeen disputes were pending at the end of the month.

Home Guard Sentenced For Disorderly Behaviour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sion Soloman Issac, a Home Guard of Bombay, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, on each of the two charges — disorderly behaviour in a police station, and for assaulting a woman in a public place, by Mr. M. Nassrullah, President Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay. He was also asked to pay Rs. 200 as compensation to the police for bringing a false charge of assault against them.

Issac, it is stated, went on July 16 1947, to the Nagpada Police Station, in a drunken state to lodge a complaint of assault against a prostitute residing at Foras Road. While he was being attended to, the prostitute came to the police station making a complaint of assault against him. They both left the premises of the police station and started a quarrel on the road, and began assaulting each other. They were seen by a police, constable who summoned the aid of another constable and had them marched off to the station where Issac was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place, and assaulting the complanant for being rowdy and disorderly in the station.

Issac lodged a counter-case against the police officer and three constables for assault. The charges preferred against him by the Police was disposed off by Mr. M. Nassrullah, who fined him Rs. 30 on each of the two charges or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and a weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. His counter-case against the police was dismissed as it was "false and vexations and he was ordered to pay Rs. 200 as compensation to the police officer and the three constables.

ILLEGAL EXPORT OF CLOTH

Many Suspects Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The illegal export of cloth from Bombay without the requisite permit from Government, is landing a number of people into the clutches of the police.

Harisingh Harnamsingh, was arrested at the Byculla station yesterday for alleged attempt to smuggle 120 lbs of cotton cloth valued at Rs. 1,000. The man was reported to have tried to take the cloth to Delhi.

Ahmed Janisba, was arrested for the same offence, with Rs. 2,000 worth of cloth which he was alleged to have been taking to Sholapur.

Champalal Misrimal, was also arrested for the same offence, for trying to take cloth to Sholapur.

Mr. T. S. Yyas, Presidency, Magistrate, granted bail to all the accused.

C. P. Govt's. Communique On Ruikar's Release

NAGPUR, May 21 (API)—The Central Province's Government in ordering the release of Mr. R. S. Ruikar and other Labour leaders issued the following communique:—It was highly regrettable that the provincial Trade Union Congress should have declared a general strike on March 16. To maintain production and services essential to the life of the community, the Government had to ban the strike and take action under the law where such action was considered necessary. Since then, efforts have been made both by the Government and by the Labour leadership to end the unhappy situation. It is a good augury that Labour leaders have given the following statement to the Government to maintain the industrial truce:—

We the undersigned realise that the internal and external situation facing India is so grave that it is of the utmost importance that the industrial truce inaugurated by the Prime Minister of the Indian Union should be maintained both in the letter as well as the spirit.

Supply Of Provisions By Subordinates Prohibited

The Government of Bombay has asked all Heads of Departments to impress upon all touring officers that as far as possible they should avoid asking subordinate Government servants to supply provisions to them, but where they find this is unavoidable, they must see that no provisions or services are accepted by them or their subordinates without adequate payment.

The Heads of Offices under the several departments have also been requested to make it clear to all Government servants under them that the subordinate Government servants who do not recover full bills will be held responsible for making supplies at concession rates or free and action will be taken against them accordingly.

Press Worker Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press worker, when he was being removed to a hospital, died on the way, at about 1 P.M., on Friday. He had some injuries on his body.

According to Palton Road Police, who investigated Dinker Balu, 35 employed in the "Free Press Journal", while working at the press, suddenly collapsed and sustained injuries.

An inquest will be held.

Sindhi Refugees For Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, May 21 (A.P.I.) –The Administrator of Kolhapur, Capt. Nanjappa, addressing a press conference this evening stated that the first batch of three thousand non-Muslim Sindhi refugees would arrive at Kolhapur in a fortnight, and steps were being taken to accommodate them in the Valevade camp recently vacated by Polish refugees

The Government of Kolhapur have decided to accommodate 15 thousand Sindhi refugees in the state, he added. The Valevade camp had been reconditioned and renamed Gandhi camp

The Government of India Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry has accepted the proposal to meet the expenditure of the Kolhapur administration on the Gandhi camp

The Administrator also stated that he had sanctioned three thousand rupees for scholarships to children of the refugees from Sind who would study in Kolhapur state.

STRIKE ON G. I. P. R CALLED OFF

Sequel To Railway Authorities' Assurance To Jayaprakash

BOMBAY, May 22, (A.P.I.): The strike of casual labourer on the Byculla and Lonavla and Igatpuri Ghat Sections of the G.I.P. Railway has been called off. The strikers will resume work on May 24.

This decision of the Strike Committee of casual labour follows a meeting between Mr Jaiprakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. S. S. Vasist. General Manager of the Railway, on May 21. It is understood that the authorities of the Railway assured the President of the Federation that there would be no victimisation of the strikers on their resuming work.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain who had been invited by the Strike Committee to negotiate with the Railway Administration is said to have told the strikers that he had already taken up their demands with the Railway Board and the matter would again be pressed at the next meeting.

The Strike Committee at its meeting today decided to call off the strike and appealed to the strikers to resume work from Monday.

FINNISH COMMUNIST MINISTER DISMISSED

Censured For Turning State Police Into Striking Force For Communist Party

HELSINKI, May 22. (Reuter): President Paasikivi of Finland to-day dismissed the Communist Minister of the Interior, M. Yrjoe Leino, and appointed Meino Kilpi, a Social Democrat and former Education Minister in his place.

Earlier, the Finnish Parliament had censured M. Leino for illegally handing over to the Russians, ten Finnish subjects and ten stateless persons in 1945.

Last night M. Leino promised the President that he would resign next week but retracted this morning.

The President decided to dismiss him after discussing his case with the rest of the Cabinet.

The President's refusal to select a Communist successor was welcomed by all the parties except the Communists and was interpreted as another guarantee of his promise that the General Elections next July will be free.

M. Leino had been accused in Parliament of turning the "Stapo" or State police into a striking force for the Communist party.

His accusers also said that the Stapo was making illegal arrests of non-Communists, illegally opening mail and listening to telephone calls.

NO CHANGE IN S.I.R. STRIKE SITUATION.

MADRAS, May 22. (A.P.I.): The General Manager, South Indian Railway, in a "communique" on the strike situation to-day says:—

"There is no appreciable change in the situation. The building up of substitute crew for manning engines is progressing".

INTERNMENT ORDER ON KARACHI EDITOR

Six Months' Ban On 'Alwahid' Imposed Against Press Advisory Committee's Advice: Four-Man Deputation To Meet Premier

KARACHI, May 21. (A.P.I.): The Sind Government today served an order under the Sind Maintenance of Public Safety Act, 1948 on the manager of the "Al Wahid" Press banning the use of the press for printing any newspaper for a period of six months.

The press was publishing a daily Sindhi newspaper, "Al Wahid" of which Mr. M. A. Khuhro, ex-Premier of Sind, is one of the directors.

By another order the Government directed Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Sitai, editor of the "Al Wahid" to proceed to his native village, Sitai, District Dadu, within three days and remain there for a period of six months.

Following the Government's orders, Mr. Altaf Hussain, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference, and Chairman of the Sind Press Advisory Committee had called an emergent joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Sind Press Advisory Committee tomorrow. The Government had earlier consulted the Sind Press Advisory Committee and had been informed of the Committee's view that a ban on the paper was not called for.

Four-Man Deputation

The joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference and the Sind Press Advisory Committee today appointed a four-man deputation to meet the Premier of Sind and ask for reconsideration of the Government's order banning the daily "Al Wahid".

PAKISTAN'S BID FOR SOLIDARITY WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Cultural Relations Conference Claims Community Of Outlook 'Based On Spiritual & Moral Affinities'

KARACHI, May 21. (A.P.I.): Pakistan's Minister for Education and Industries Mr. Fazlur Rahman, inaugurating a "Cultural Relations Conference" convened by him here this evening, announced the formation of four cultural associations—the Pakistan-Iran Association; the Pakistan-Afghan Association; the Pakistan-Arab Association and the Pakistan-Turkish Association.

Mr. Fazlur Rahman said the conference was convened to give practical shape to the "deep and widespread urge of the people of Pakistan to forge bonds of fraternal understanding, goodwill and amity with other nations of the world".

Explaining why he was initially confinding himself to Muslim countries, Mr. Fazlur Rahman said "with these countries we claim a community of outlook based on spiritual and moral affinities. We have the same faith and the same cultural traditions as they have, and like us they are emerging from the sloth of centuries. It is, therefore, natural that our first cultural contacts be with them".

He added that in due course, the Association would extend and build up similar contacts with other countries "until Pakistan is knit with the whole world in common fellowship".

MESSAGES.

Messages of goodwill were received from the Governor General and the Prime Minister of Pakistan the King of Afghanistan, King Abdullah of Transjordan the President of the Turkish Republic, Education Ministers of Iran and Iraq and the President of Syrian Republic.

Mr. Jinnah's message stated: "the need for solidarity and better understanding among Muslims was never greater, not only in Pakistan but all over the world than it is to-day, and any step or effort calculated to achieve this object should be welcomed by all right thinking Muslims".

"WISE INITIATIVE."

The President of the Turkish Republic, M. Ismet Inonu, in a message said: "I feel that the existing friendly relations between our two countries will be strengthened by the Turkish-Pakistan Cultural Association and give happy results. I wish the Association great success, and sincerely congratulate those who took the wise initiative to form it".

King Abdullah of Transjordan in his message said: "I hope and pray this noble and excellent project which aims at gathering the people of the East under one culture, will receive God's blessings and may God be gracious to every one to work in this profitable and useful field".

The King of Afghanistan expressed his "deep gratification at the establishment of the cultural associations of Pakistan", and wished the Associations "success in the achievement of their objects".

The diplomatic representatives of Afghanistan Turkey, Iran and Egypt, were among those who addressed the conference welcoming the formation of the Association.

GHAZNAFAR ALI'S CHARGES REFUTED

Bhargava On Recovery Of Abducted Muslim Women

SIMLA, May 21, (A.P.I.): The East Punjab Premier, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava today described as incorrect Pakistan's Refugee Minister's statement that the number of abducted Muslim women and children recovered upto April 30 was 6,470 out of the estimated total of 50,000.

The Premier also characterised as travesty of facts, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan's observation that the rank and file of the Indian Administration continue to put obstacles in the recovery of abducted Muslim women. Dr. Bhargava said that the number of abducted Muslim women and children recovered from East Punjab from December 6 to May 8 was 8,088 and non-Muslims recovered from West Punjab was 4,091.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava added "besides this, we have recovered 26,078 Muslim men, 2,351 Muslim women and 25,020 Muslim children upto May 1. These figures speak for themselves and are conclusive proof of the fact that the statement made by Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan is incorrect and full of baseless allegations.

Khwaja Shahibbuddin, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India who acknowledged the help given to him by the Central and Bombay Governments during his recent visit to Godhra.

COUNTRY-CRAFT TRAFFIC

Committee To Investigate Possibilities Of Development

NEW DELHI, May 22. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have set up a committee with headquarters at Bombay to investigate the possibilities of developing India's country-craft traffic.

The Committee will examine and report on steps necessary to ensure full utilisation of country-craft (sailing vessels) in the development of the country's economy and to prevent wasteful competition between country-craft and steamers, regard being paid to the different needs served by the two classes of transport.

The Committee will also consider measures to improve this traffic generally and technical improvements in particular bearing in mind the need for keeping the capital and operational costs of the vessels at levels which would enable them to cater for the traffic for which they are suited.

The committee's observations on the measures necessary to prevent fraudulent "jettisoning" of cargo and other mal-practices possibility of standardising sailing vessel freight rates and improvement of types of craft and increased use of mechanical propulsion are also sought.

The Committee consists of Mr. C. A. Buch, General Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Chairman. Mr. M. C. Veerabahu Pillai, Member, Constituent Assembly, Membebr Mr. B. M. Desai, Department of Commerce, Baroda, (member), Mr. G. Dattatreya Rao, Bunt Hostel Road, Mangalore, Member-Secretary.

I. N. T. U. C Launches Three All India Federations Of Labour

The Secretary of the I. N. T. U. C. writes:

Three All-India Federations of Labour—The Indian National Textile Workers' Federation, The Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation, and the Indian National Railway Workers' Federation were launched at the first meeting of the newly elected Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress held at Mazdoor Manzil, Bombay, immediately after the recent Session of the Congress. Shri Hariharnath Shastri President, was in the chair.

Among those present were, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and Dr. Suresh Chundra Banerjee. Some of the other all-India Federations proposed to be set up by the I.N.T.U.C. at an early date are those for Iron & Steel, Jute, Sugar, Coal-mining and of Seamen. Under the Model Constitution of Federations adopted by the General Council, only those unions are entitled to be members of Federation which are affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.

The new All-India Federation of Cotton Textile Workers has an aggregate membership of over 2,30,000 distributed in over 70 Trade Unions in Gujerat, Bombay, U. P., Bengal and Madras. Chief among its office-bearers are Shri S R. Vasavada, President, and Shri Somnath P. Dave, General Secretary. The office of the Federation will be at Ahmedabad.

The Plantation Workers' Federation consists of over 30 unions with a total membership exceeding 1,12,000. Its President is Shri Kamakhya Tripathi (Assam) and Secretary Shri Robin Kakoti (Assam).

The new Railway Workers' Federation has member union in nearly all the major railways in India, like the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., E. I., S. I., M. & S. M. and East Punjab. The reason alleged by the sponsors for launching a new Central organisation of railwaymen is that the leadership of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has consistently refused on some pretext or other to affiliate most of those unions which are coming together in the new federation. The total strength of the National Federation is about 25,000 and its office-bearers are Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Working President and Shri B. K. Mukherjee and Shri Bidesh Kulkarni, Joint Secretaries.

MORE OF RICE & LESS OF WHEAT

Food Minister's Assurance To Madras Officials

TRICHY, May 22. (A.P.I.): The Food Minister of India, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who is now on a tour of South India to study at first hand the food situation, arrived here today accompanied by Dr. T. S. S. Rapan, Food Minister of the Madras Government.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram held discussions with officials and non-officials on the food situation in the district when it was suggested that more relief shops be opened in this district with arrangements for distributing more rice and less wheat and maize at these shops.

The Food Minister, it is learnt, gave the assurance that in the quota of foodgrains allotted to Madras province, he would do his best to send more of rice and less of wheat and maize.

KARACHI, May 21, (U. P. I.): The Sind Government have forfeited all copies wherever found of a booklet in English entitled "The Story of Delhi" written by Mr. Chaudhri and Mr. M. F. Hafizi and printed at the Mansoor Printing Press, Karachi.

Australia Meet M. C. C In Test Rehearsal

Bradman Misses Century By Two Runs: Miller Scores 114

LONDON, May 22. (Reuter): Six Indians who said "we have come to see Bradman bat" were among long queues of cricket enthusiasts who formed up outside Lords this morning for the M.C.C. versus Australians match which is virtually a test match rehearsal.

The Indians were among the early arrivals having taken their place at four o'clock—seven and a half hours before the start. The queues swelled to hundreds of yards in length and eight deep in the brilliant early sunshine and police estimated that 30,000 were waiting for the gates to open. The pitch looked to be in perfect condition.

The teams are:

M.C.C.:—Hutton, Robertson, Edrich, Denis Compton, M. Donnelly, N. Yardley, K. Cranston, S. Griffith, Captain J. Deightn (army fast bowler), Laeker and Young.

AUSTRALIANS: Barnes, Morris, Bradman, Hassett, Miller, Brown, McCool, Ian Johnson, Lindwall, Tallon and Toshack.

The Australians won the toss and went in to bat.

The gates were closed five minutes before the start on a shirtsleeved crowd of 35,000 who saw the Australians, when only 11, lose lefthander Morris.

The pitch sometimes played awkwardly, some balls from Edrich keeping low and others jumping and Morris, making a wild sweep, was left-before to one which kept low.

Bradman, after getting quickly off the mark with a single, settled down with Barnes to some steady batting which produced runs at one a minute as the wicket became easier.

Bradman scored all round the wicket with his customary effortless ease and completed 52 in seventy minutes. When 55, Bradman survived a leg appeal by Young.

Edrich, who had an opening of eight overs for twenty runs and one wicket, returned for the last ten minutes before lunch, but nothing could check the partnership which had added 130 in 110 minutes.

Young, who sent down 13 overs for 28 runs before Lunch, shared the bowling with Cranston afterwards and, flighting the ball cleverly, received far more respect than any other bowler. For twenty minutes Bradman showed such restraint that he scored only a single while Barnes added 16. The total had reached 171 when Barnes, hitting Cranston hard, was neatly taken at short leg by Edrich. He batted for nearly two hours and a half, hitting twelve fours, and the second wicket stand recalled 160.

With the total 200 Bradman, when two short of his fourth century of the tour, was taken at slip. His 98 occupied two hours and half and contained eleven fours.

Hassett and Miller treated Deighton, Laker and Young with respect, but afterwards they loosened up, and the fifty for the partnership went up in just over even time. Hassett reached his fifty in 83 minutes with seven boundaries to his credit, but with only one added to his score he was leg before wicket to Young. Brown joined Miller a few minutes before the tea interval.

AUSTRALIA: (1st Innings).

Barnes c Edrich b Cranston	81
Morris lbw b Edrich	5
Bradman c Edrich b Deighton	98
Hassett lbw b Young	51
Miller (not out)	114
Brown c Cranston b Laker	26
Ian Johnson (not out)	26
Extras	6
Total for 5 wkts.	407

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 11, 2 for 171, 3 for 200, 4 for 280, 5 for 343.

LAFONTAINE NOT FOR EPSOM DERBY

LONDON, May 22. (Reuter): Lafontaine, trained by Marcus March, will not run in the Epsom Derby. The stable will be represented by Valognes, the Chester Vase winner, who is at present third favourite in the Ante-Post betting lists.

Mr. J. Dewar's Hoylake is a doubtful runner for the Derby. He ran unplaced behind the Derby colts, the Senator and Ottoman, last week and his connections are doubtful about his ability to stay one and a half miles.

"REDS" FLEE FROM HUPEH TOWN

Chinese Communist Bid To Capture Port Of Shasi

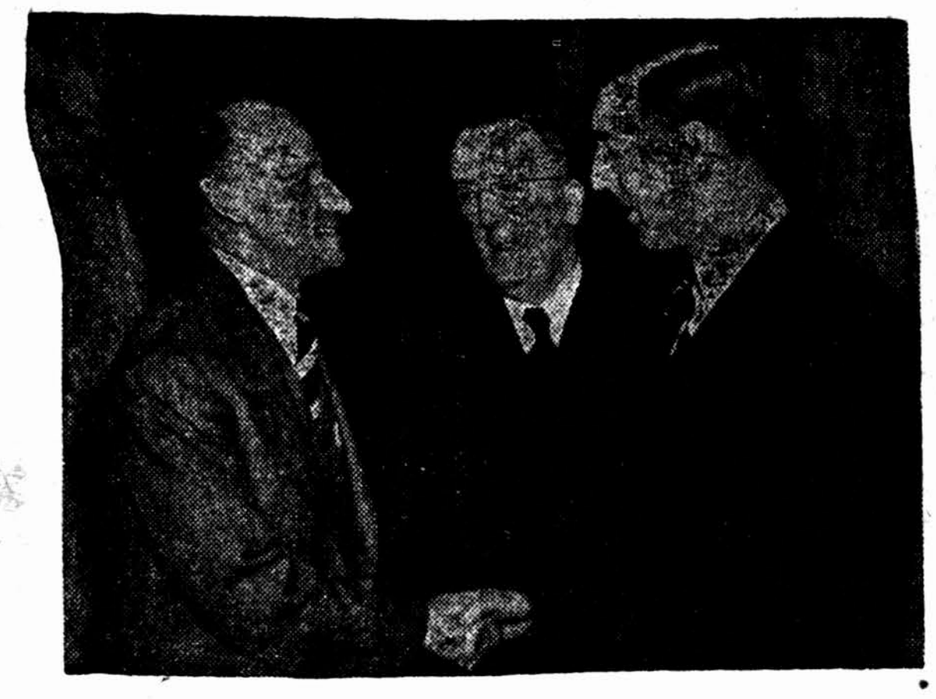
NANKING, May 22. (Reuter): Nationalist recapture of the strategic north Hupeh town of Laohokow and a communist threat to the middle Yangtse port of Shasi were among the major developments in China's civil war in the past 24 hours.

Laohokow was said to have been reoccupied virtually without fighting as the communist troops staged a general retreat to escape annihilation at the hands of two converging Government columns.

A sixteen-hour curfew was clamped down in Shasi after the sudden appearance of a sizeable communist army at the city gates. The reports admitted that the Government defence of the port was weak, but said that three nationalist regiments had arrived to reinforce the defenders.

A lull continued today on the south Jehol front on the outskirts of Chengteh as both sides rushed their preparations for an all out battle for the provincial capital.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN BRITAIN



Picture taken at a reception at Australia House, London, held in honour of the visiting Australian cricketers. Don Bradman (left) is seen here welcoming Yardley, the English Captain to the reception. In the centre is Mr. J. A. Beasley, Australian High Commissioner.

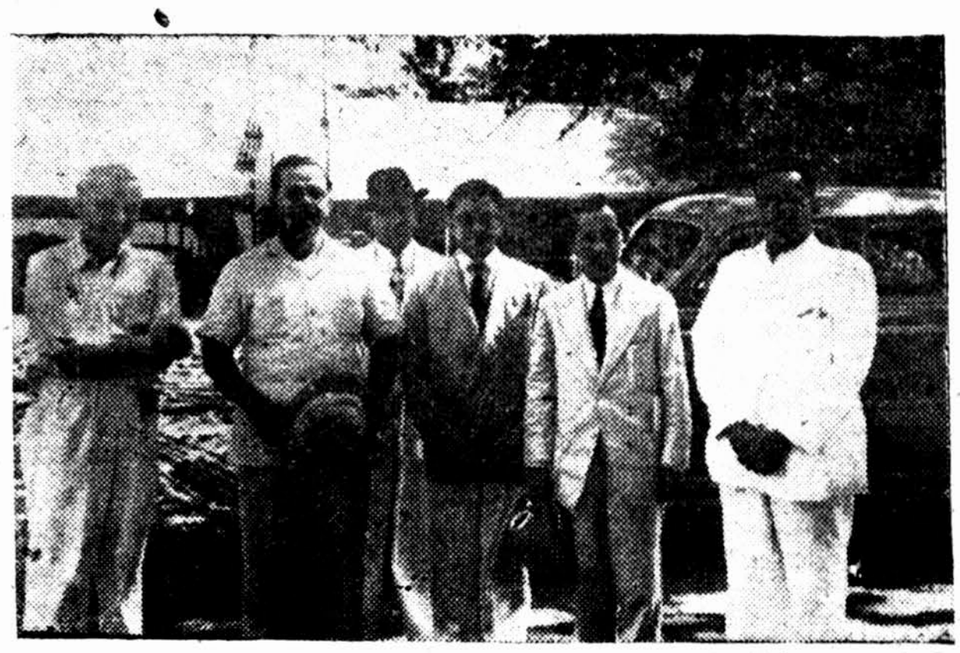


Photo taken when the members of the Jap Trade delegation visited the Raghuvanshi Spinning mills. Mr. Surendrabhai of the Managing Agency of the mill is seen third from right.

SAURASHTRA TO HAVE GRAM PANCHAYATS

One Third Of Land Revenue Will Be Used For 'Ameliorative Measures', Says Home Minister

RAJKOT May 22. (A. P. I.): Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Home Minister of Saurashtra, said here today that Gram Panchayats based on adult franchise would be established throughout Saurashtra and that nearly one-third of the land revenue collected in a village would be given to its Panchayat for expenditure on what he described as "ameliorative measures".

Mr. Parikh, who was addressing a public meeting at Limbdi Taluqa in Zalawad district in the course of his tour of the area, told the peasants that the Saurashtra Government would henceforward collect land revenue only in cash and not in kind.

A uniform land revenue code, he added, was being evolved and assessment was being carried out. Until the code was evolved, the peasants would be allowed to pay an equivalent of the Government's share of the crops in cash.

RESTORATION OF LANDS

The Home Minister visited a number of villages in the district and restored to nine persons the lands from which they had been evicted for participation in the Limbdi Satyagraha in 1938.

"The restoration of lands", Mr. Parikh said, "had not been carried out with a vindictive spirit but only by way of righting the injustice done in the past". He expressed the hope that the present occupants of the land would voluntarily come forward and restore the lands to the rightful owners and accept compensation, instead of forcing the Government to adopt alternative measures.

Appealing to the people to discountenance the forces of reaction, Mr. Parikh referred to "restlessness" among the employees of the Covenanting States and declared that all those persons below the age of fifty-five would be absorbed in the Saurashtra Government Service. Those above fifty-five would be retired and pensions, provident fund or gratuity would be paid to them according to rules of the State concerned. Where no such rules existed reasonable rules would be made for the area.

Mr. Parikh, accompanied by Durbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Kathiawar Political Conference, returned to Rajkot last night from his tour.

RAZAKARS DEMAND FUNDS FROM HINDUS

Deputation Waits On Prime Minister

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 20, (A.P. I.): A deputation of Hyderabad citizens led by Mr. Lakshiminiwas Ganeriwan, waited on Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and on the Police Member of the Nizam's Government, to draw the attention of the Government to "conditions created by the activities of Ittihadi and Harijan Razakars in and around Bhalki (Bidar District)" and "to the forcible collection of funds from Hindus by the Razakars.

It is understood that the Prime Minister assured the delegation that every possible means wiuld be adopted by every department of the Government to maintain law and order in the State, adding that if there were any disturbances in the capital by Razakars, he would himself check their activities by every possible means. The Prime Minister is said to have asked the Member for Police to investigate the situation in Bhalki and Hyderguda and bring it under immediate control.

FALL IN REVENUES

A fall of over 12 lakhs of rupees in Nizam's Government customs revenues during the six months ending March 31, 1948 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is revealed by statistics published by the customs department of Hyderabad State.

The fall in revenue is attributed to transport difficulties consequent on border incidents and also to "restrictions" alleged to have been placed on certain commodities from the Indian Dominion.

Chinese Premiership

NANKING, May 22. (Reuter): General Ho Ying Chin's reluctance to accept the post of Premier to-day further delayed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's nomination of a New Premier of the Executive Yuan (Council).

General Ho had been most frequently mentioned as the future Premier on the resignation of General Chang Chun through ill health this week.

70 Group Air Force

Truman Approves Plan For Guided Missiles

WASHINGTON, May 21, (U. P. A.): President Truman today put his "okay" on an order from Congress to start building a 70-group air force.

Truman signed into law a Bill putting up $3,198,100,000 for new planes, guided missiles and aerial research. The Air Force and Navy together are expected to place orders at once for the first 4,200 new planes covered by the new appropriation. Most of them will probably be jets.

"This puts us on the road to a modernized air force by 1951 or '52," said Representative Carl Hinchaw, Republican Vice-Chairman of the Joint House-Senate Congressional Aviation Policy Board.

Truman had frowned on the Congress demand for a bigger air force. He said the air force should concentrate on improving its present thinly stretched 55-groups. But he signed the 70-group bill, nevertheless.

Actually most of the money in the Bill is money he himself requested. He said that he intended to spend it just way Congress finally directed—on modernizing America's air force.

But the House and Senate, by an overwhelming vote, added $822,000,000 to the $2,376,100,000 the President said he needed and they directed him to spend it first for the extra planes the air force will need to build 70 combat groups.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 1, 2004.
Muslim: Rajjab 13, 1367.
Parsi: Ader 23, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-2 a.m. Sunset: 19-9 p.m.
Hightide: 12-35. Lowtide: 5-46, 18-34

To-day's Engagements

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: Today from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. V. K. Kunte.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS' & ARTISTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting today at 'Chetana' 34 Rampart Row, at 11 a.m. to continue the discussion on: "Socialism and Literature".

BAND MUSIC AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR: Today from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.), by City Police.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' & INFERIOR SERVANTS' UNION: Annual general meeting today at 3-30 p.m. at Madhyandin Brahminwadi (near Forbes Gujarati Hall & Congress House) Vithalbhai Patel Road.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA (BOMBAY): Annual General Meeting at Kesar Baugh, Dongri today at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

METRO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE: Opening ceremony of 4th Branch Hornby Commercial College, today at 6 p.m. at Amritlal Mansion, Lakhamsi Napoo Road, G. I. P. Matunga. Mr. Nagindas T. Master the ex-Mayor will preside.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION: General body meeting today at 10 a.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. New Nagpada Road.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road today at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayshankarji will speak on "How to Worship God".

UNITED ARYA SAMAJ: There will be a lecture by Pandit Kanhaiyalal Mishra on "United Arya Samaj" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali will meet the Socialist Party members today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Socialist Party Office.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on Dreams and Dreamers, followed by Questions & Answers today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A Talk on "Characteristics of Bharatha" in Ramayan, at Sangham premises, at Telang Road, Matunga today at 5 p.m. by Mr. Srinivasa Raghavachariar.

KANNAD VIDYARTHI PARISHAD: Mr. N. K. Kulkarni will speak on 'To-morrow's Kannada and Students' at 9-30 a.m. at The Karnatak Free Night High School, Kumpta Street, Fort.

G. WARD CONGRESS BYE-ELECTION RESULT: The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that in regard to the Congress Delegates bye-election for two seats from the 'G' Ward, the following have been declared duly elected, all the other candidates having withdrawn their candidature:

1. Shri Jagdeo Shankar Sharma.
2. Shri Ramchandra Krishnaji Rumde.

B. P. C. C.: An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, May 23.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Shankarrao Gaikwad, 7-40 News M, 7-50 News G, 8-0 News E, 8-15 News H, 8-30 Shankarrao Gaikwad, 8-45 Amritlal Navsariwala, 9-0 Laxmibai Jadhav, 11 p.m. Film Music, 11-30 "Ladhainantar" 1, 12-0 Vub Sound News, 12-15 Laxmibai Jadhav, 12-45 News M, 12-50 News G, 12-55 S.S. Deodhar, 1-25 News H, 1-30 News E, 1-40 The Great Romantics, 4-20 S. S. Deodhar, 4-50 Bhajan, 5-0 Ram Kadam, 5-15 Gammat Jammat, 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News E, 6-10 News H, 6-15 Prabha Phadke, 6-30 Rasiklal Veen, 6-45 Shankar Das Gupta, 7-0 Kannada Bhajan, 7-10 locals, 7-15 Ram Kadam, 7-30 Panditrao Nagarkar, 8-0 News M, 8-15 News G, 8-30 Main Kaun Hun, A feature in Hindustani by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, 9-0 News E, 9-15 News H, 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Air Orchestra, 10-0 Brahms Hour.

VARIATIONS

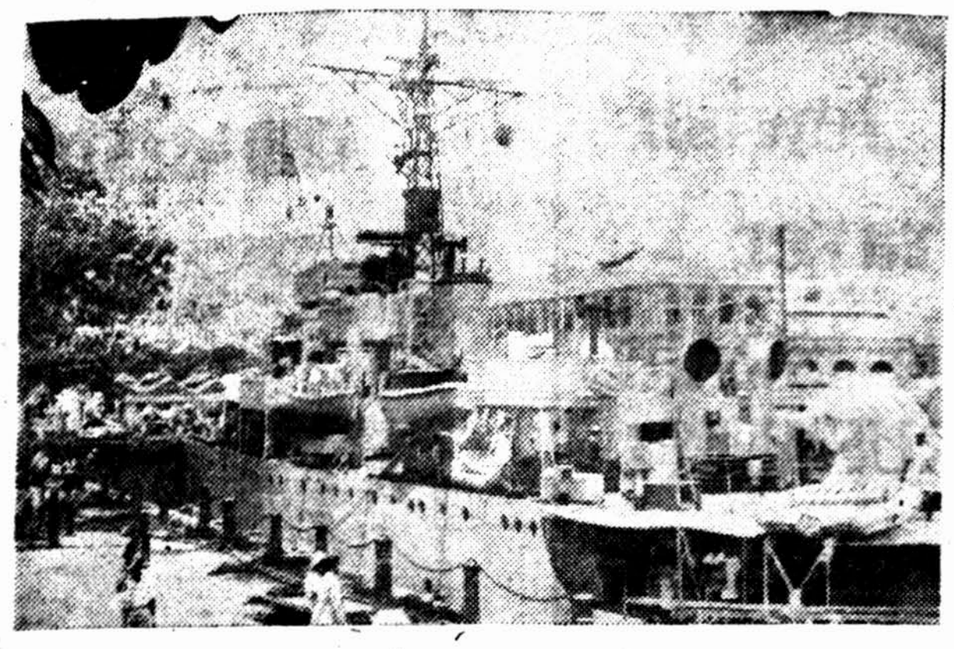
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Basant Bahar, 5-45 p.m. Shankardas Gupta, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

8-0 Rasiklal Veen, 8-15 Prabha Phadke, 9-0 Panditrao Nagarkar, 9-30 Rasiklal Veen, 10-0 Hindol Bahar, 10-20 Panditrao Nagarkar.

"Sutlej" Back In Home Waters



R. I. N. sloop "Sutlej" arrived in Bombay this week from Great Britain.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY

Annual General Meeting On June 5

BOMBAY, May 22, (A.P.I.): The Bombay Legislature Congress Party will hold its annual general meeting on June 5 at the Council Hall, it is officially announced.

The Secretary of the party says that members requiring arrangements for boarding and lodging should communicate to him immediately.

Inquiry Into Fire On Passenger Train

Pandit P. N. Mubayi, Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, will hold an inquiry at Bandikui Railway Station, starting at 7 a.m. on Tuesday May 25, in connection with fire on 11 Up Passenger between Karanpura and Mandawar Mahuva Road on B.B. and C.I. Railway Metre Gauge System.

Any member of the public having knowledge relating to the accident and matters connected therewith and desiring to give evidence, may do so at Bandikui Railway Station on the date mentioned above, or write to the Government Inspector of Railways at Bombay.

Housing Department Reorganised

In view of the enormous increase in work in the Accommodation Branch of the Health and Local Government Department, the Government of Bombay has decided to reorganize and expand that Branch.

The subject of accommodation and requisitioning has, therefore, been transferred to the portfolio of the Minister for Reconstruction, and Mr. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A., has been appointed as his Parliamentary Secretary in respect of this subject.

Illicit Liquor Cases

The Prohibition Department picked up 180 cases, arrested 134 persons and seized 111 gallons of illicit liquor and 1,265 gallons of wash as a result of the raids carried out during the week ending May 13, 1948, in Greater Bombay.

Municipal Journal Opens "Public Forum"

The Editor of the "Indian Municipal Journal" a monthly magazine of Bombay devoted to Municipal and civic affairs invites letters from readers for publication in the exclusive column called the "Letters to the Editor".

This column will be started in view of the Corporation Standing Committee's consideration of starting a department to attend to civic complaints from the public.

Ban Extended

The order banning the sale of arms and ammunition to any licence holder without a special permit, in Greater Bombay, has been extended for a further period of two months from May 27.

The ban on the import of knives and other sharp-edged instruments in the Satara, without the permission of the District Magistrate, has been extended for a further period of two months from May 27.

'SUTLEJ' IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

R. I. N. Sloop Which Participated In Singapore Defence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's tricolour flag was the rallying point of interest wherever ships of the Royal Indian Navy displaying it touched in their service abroad, stated the officers and men of H.M.I.S. "Sutlej", the 1695-ton sloop of the R.I.N. now in Bombay undergoing a customary "cleaning up".

The vessel, which during war-time took part in naval operations from Kure in Japan to Sicily, reached here from U. K. with a batch of forty ratings who had undergone intensive training in Britain's naval establishments.

She sailed for Britain from Bombay on February 16 with 149 R.I.N. ratings for special training on completion of which they are to form part of the complement of India's newly acquired cruiser ACHILLES, now in the U.K. The training of these men was stated to be already in full swing.

Lt. Commander B. A. Samson, Captain of the "Sutlej", told newspapermen who were invited on board the ship on Friday, that Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, our High Commissioner in U.K., spent nearly four hours inspecting the sloop and chatting with its officers and men. During her five-week stay in Portsmouth, she was also visited by Admiral Lord Fraser, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, and Admiral Sir Rhoderick Robert McGrigor, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

H.M.I.S. SUTLEJ belongs to the modified "Bittern" class of Sloop with a displacement of 1695 tons and a complement of 140 officers and men. Commissioned in the U.K. in February, 1941, she has speed of 19.7 knots.

On commissioning, the SUTLEJ saw service in the Atlantic and British Coastal waters where she took part in numerous actions against air and 'U' Boat attacks. After that she came out to the East and saw more action in the defence of Singapore.

In the beginning of June 1943 she entered the Mediterranean, participating in the landings on Sicily. For the remainder of that year she was on convoy duty in Mediterranean Area.

In 1945, she took part in the assault on Rangoon and later patrolled off the Andamans. In February, 1946 she proceeded to join the British Pacific Fleet at Kure in Japan and took part in the sinking of captured Japanese submarines, returning to Bombay in September of the year.

WORKERS ARRESTED FOR DEFYING BAN

GORAKHPUR, May 21 (A.P.I.): Ninety-eight labourers were arrested today for having held a meeting in Lalganj in defiance of an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. but 64 of them were later released on personal sureties.

It is reported that while men of a local farm were working on tube wells, some agitators approached them and asked them to strike. The workers came out and held a meeting in Lalaganj in defiance of the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. The police arrested eight ring leaders, whereupon the mob encircled the police trucks and would not let them go. More police arrived on the scene and arrested ninety-eight labourers and took them to Gorakhpur.

SABAVALA FELICITATED

Ex-Mayor's Advice To Parsis To Be "Indians First"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, former Mayor of Bombay, to-day made a fervent appeal to the Parsi community to shed its sectarian and narrow-minded outlook and to move with the spirit of the times in a free India at a meeting held under the auspices of the United Parsi Association at the Greens Hotel.

Mr. Sabavala, who was replying to felicitations on his twenty years' successful civic career in Bombay, said, "The minds of the Parsis are still clogged with orthodoxy and mental reservations. We are part and parcel of our country and you should shed communalism, while retaining your religious beliefs and rituals".

Calling upon the Parsi Community to strive for the progress and prosperity of the country as a whole, the former Mayor asked them to consider themselves as Indians first and then only as Parsis.

Warm tributes to Mr. Sabavala's great services to the city during his twenty years' active association with the Bombay Municipal Corporation, especially during his Mayoralty, were paid by Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR BIJAPUR

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Bijapur District Rural Development Board under the Chairmanship of the Collector. The new Board will have nine official members besides the Collector and about 37 non-official members excluding the representatives of Taluka Development Associations and Co-operative Marketing Societies.

The Functions and duties of the Board will be to act as a focus for all rural development activities in the district; to formulate schemes for the improvement of rural areas for submission to Government; to execute such schemes and administer such funds as may be made its responsibility; and to assist and advise all officers, engaged on or connected with schemes of rural development approved by Government, in the carrying out of those schemes.

The Board has been empowered to elect a small executive committee of which the Vice-Chairman and the Secretaries shall be ex-officio members and such other committees as may be necessary for specific purposes.

Elocution Competition For The Blind

For the first time in the history of the Province an Elocution Competition for the Blind will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside. Miss Kapila Khandwala, Mrs. S. R. Fotnis, Mrs. J. Anthony, Mr. K. V. Nagaish and Mr. R. D. Doongaji will act as Judges. The subjects for the Competition are specially selected to throw light on the Problem facing the Blind. Three prizes will be awarded in each of the three Sections for (i) School, (ii) College Students and (iii) the Blind.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, May 22, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st April 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08.00 hours I. S. T. on 22nd May 1948.

Ahmedabad 104 83 0 0 minus 0.3; Ahmednagar 103, 68, 0 0.1 minus 0.6; Allahabad 115 87 0 0 minus 0.5; Bangalore 92 70 0 6.4 plus 2.2; Baroda 100 83 0 0; Belgaum 91 69 0 2.6 minus 0.2; Bhopal 106 82 0 0 minus 0.5; Bhuj 96 81 0 0 minus 0.3; Bombay 94 83 0 0 minus 0.1; Calcutta 95 75 T 2.9 minus 2.1; Delhi 100 93 0 0 minus 0.6; Hyderabad 107 83 0 2.1 plus 0.3; Karachi 90 83 0; Madras 108 85 0 0.7 minus 0.6; Mahabaleshwar 81 62 0 0.3 minus 1.3; Mangalore 91 80 0 2.0 minus 2.2; Marmagao 90 0 0.1 minus 2.3; Mysore 93 69 0 9.9 plus 3.7; Nagpur 113 89 0 0.5 minus 0.4; Poona 96 74 0 0 minus 0.9; Rajkot 103 81 0 0 minus 0.4 Sholapur 106 76 0 0.1 minus 0.9; Simla 83 66 0 1.9 minus 1.5 Surat 91 82 0 0 minus 0.2.

ARAB GUN-MEN PROTECT WAILING WALL

Respect For Jewish Place Of Prayer

"MOPPING UP" IN ISRAEL POCKETS IN JERUSALEM

Jews Abandon Industrial Area On Dead Sea Coast

JERUSALEM, May 22, (Reuter): A radio S. O. S. for aid went out tonight from the 1,000 'last-ditch' Jews trapped in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Jews wers believed to be on the verge of surrender to the Arab Legion unless help arrived from Jewish forces outside the Old City's walls.

ATTACKS BEATEN BACK

Strong Jewish forces launched determined attacks with mortars and armoured cars in desparate attempts to break in at the Zion Gate and Damascus Gate in the Old City walls to relieve the trapped "Little Cassino" Jews, but the attacks were thrown back by Legion men and Arab irregulars with heavy losses.

FORCED TO RETREAT

A force of hundreds of Jews supported by armoured cars swept from historic Mount Zion—scene of Christ's last supper—outside the City's walls tonight to assault the Arab Legion-defended Zion Gate in the southeast corner of the Old City, which leads to the rubble-heaped Jewish quarter.

Attacking in waves the Jews reached the lee of the City's battlemented walls where they came under heavy fire from Legion machine-gun posts on the ramparts.

Legionaries and Arab irregulars hurled grenades from the walls on the Jews who were forced to retreat towards Mount Zion.

TEL AVIV BOMBED AGAIN

Meanwhile reports from Tel Aviv said the Jews repulsed an Arab attempt to recapture the rail town of Samak, south of the Sea of Galilee, which Jewish troops snatched from Syrian hands yesterday, according to tonight's Haganah 'communique'.

The Tel Aviv reports added that Royal Air Force spitfires shot down four Egyptian spitfires bombing the British air field at Ramat David, 20 miles southeast of Haifa, yesterday, all four Egyptian pilots who took part in the raid were reported to have been killed.

Tel Aviv, the Jewish Capital, was bombed twice.

ARABS TAKE WAILING WALL

The rumble of falling masonry mingled with the solemn sabbath prayers of the Jews as Arab shells rained today on Jerusalem's Old City. Dust filtered down the dim, damp passages of the catacombs, laying a shroud over the dead Jews carried in from the streets above.

Only 400 yards away was their inaccessive sacred spot—the Wailing Wall, built on the site of Solomon's temple in the Old City. The Arabs took it last night.

Arab urchins played in the sunlight by the wall today. The roar of the shelling troubled them no more than the spent cartridge cases which they used for their game of "hopscotch".

RINGS WITHIN RINGS

The Jews' plight mirrored the situation of Jerusalem as a whole. The Arabs claimed this morning that the City—a sort of bull's-eye target with four rings—was completely isolated.

The bull's-eye is the besieged shell-torn Old City, grimly held by the Jews.

Around it Arab irregulars have set up the second rung, cutting them off completely.

The third ring is formed round these Arabs by 100,000 Jews of Jerusalem's New City.

They in turn are isolated by the fourth ring and outer ring of Arabs.

This outer ring is composed of King Abdullah's Arab Legion and Irregulars whose guns sweep the road from the Jewish "Capital"—Tel Aviv —preventing reinforcements and supplies from reaching the beleaguered Holy City.

Time and again, Jewish relief tempts have been beaten back, but the Jews appear to be renewing their efforts to break through.

The Arab Irregulars Commander here said to-day that a radio message from the Mayor of Ramleh, between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, reported heavy Jewish attacks on the town during the night.

The Jews were beaten back with

(Continued on Page 17.)

AMBASSADOR MEETS GENERALISSIMO

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador to China presents his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek.

R. A. F. Planes Shoot Egyptian Bombers

HAIFA, May 22. (U.P.A.): British Royal Air Force planes shot down four Egyptian Spitfire fighters on Thursday when they attacked R.A.F. airfield at Ramat David, inside the Haifa evacuation enclave.

The destruction of the Egyptian planes was announced in an official British 'communique'.

Earlier, the British announced severe measures would be taken with anyone who attempted to interfere with the British evacuation of Palestine scheduled to be completed by August 1.

Egyptian planes have been raiding Jewish areas in Palestine virtually without opposition since the Arab armies invaded the Holy Land last Saturday when Britain laid down her League of Nations Mandate.

It was announced an unidentified Spitfire bombed and destroyed two R.A.F. planes, killed three R.A.F. ground personnel and seriously injured six others.

Later, three Spitfires identified as Egyptian planes attacked causing further damage. British planes took to the air and shot down two. Later, two Egyptian planes attacked for the third time and both were shot down by the R.A.F.

The announcement said many British planes were on the field, which is the main British air base in the enclave, and all were clearly marked.

It was reported without confirmation that two of the wounded men died.

There was no explanation except the surmise that the Egyptians believed they were attacking a Jewish plane concentration.

Mr. John Derry, de Havilland test pilot, smashed the record, at Hatfield, for the 100 kilometre (62-1/2 miles) closed circuit when he set up a speed of 605.23 m.p.h. in a de Havilland jet propelled D.H.108. The D.H.108, many of whose details are secret, is a bat-like plane with swept back wings, no tail plane and one stabilising fin. Mr. John Derry (centre) leaves the aircraft with his wife after his record-breaking run.

RECOGNITION DOES NOT CREATE A STATE

EGYPT'S RETORT TO AMERICA

SECURITY COUNCIL RECEIVES REPLY TO PALESTINE QUESTIONNAIRE

LAKE SUCCESS, May 22. (U.P.A.): Egypt's Mahmoud Bey Fawzi told the Security Council today that the United States had once intervened in Cuba at the request of the people and that when Panama seceded from Colombia, the United States was "polite enough to wait 24 hours before recognizing it.

He said the United States recognition of Israel "has no meaning whatever" as, he said, the Bogota Convention decided that recognition does not create a State.

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Council President, Frances Alexandre Parodi, (France) adjourned the meeting until afternoon, after asking the delegates to study the possibility of removing the Truce Commission from Jerusalem in view of the fact that the French Consulate seems to be a target. He also asked members to decide whether the Jews and Arabs should be asked to appoint liaison officers.

"Reuter" says:

The United Nations Security Council heard today the Arab and Jewish replies to a United States questionnaire asking for information about military activities in Palestine.

The Council avoided a vote on an American resolution, so far ineffectually debated, to consider the battles in Palestine as a breach of the peace under article 39 of the Charter.

The Council adopted the American questionnaire on Tuesday.

The Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian and Lebanese representatives presented the Council with their Governments' replies to the questionnaire.

The replies are similar and can be summarised thus: (a) Armed Arab forces are operating in Palestine, without any discrimination between areas where Jews or Arabs are in the majority, as they consider Palestine as one state.

(b) Their military objectives are not directed against Palestine Jews, but against "the armed insurrection of Zionist terrorist bands". Their political objective is to establish a unitary democratic regime with equal rights for all.

(c) These forces have entered Palestine on the basis that Palestine is a country with an Arab majority linked by many ties to neighbouring Arab States.

(d) Responsibility for the exercise of political functions in areas under

(Continued on Page 17.)

ZIONIST THREAT TO BLOW UP ARAB OFFICES

NEW YORK, May 22. (Reuter): Five separate threats to blow up Arab Offices in New York have been reported to police in the last few days.

The latest was a telephone call at midday yesterday to the offices of one of the Arab delegations to the United Nations on the forty-fifth floor of the Empire State Building.

Another was made to Mr. Aesed Antoun, Manager of the Arabic language newspaper "Al-Hoda". A male voice said: "This is a warning. The building will be blown up".

Police and emergency squads in each case failed to find any explosives.

AERIAL 'BATTLE' OVER MALAY PENINSULA

SINGAPORE, May 22. (Reuter): An aerial "battle" between four Lincoln bombers and Spitfires will be fought over the Malay Peninsula on Monday during exercises.

The bombers, based here, leave in the morning for a circular flight to Sarawak on their return flight they will drop bombs on a rock off the south-east Malayan coast. Later, Spitfires, also from here, will intercept them.

Brick Thrown Through Window Of No. 10 Downing Street

LONDON, May 22, (U.P.A.): A brick was thrown through the window of No. 10 Downing Street early to-day, breaking two panes of glass. The brick was encased in an imitation leather bag.

Police immediately arrested a man identified as Robert Pilkington, 43, no fixed address. He was charged at the police station with causing wilful damage and scheduled to appear at Bow Street Court this morning

Israel To Seek Dollar Loan

WASHINGTON, May 22. (Reuter): The Provisional Government of Israel is considering a proposal to apply for substantial loans from the United States Export-Import Bank, "Reuter" learned authoritatively to-day.

Officials of the Jewish Agency here said the purpose of the loans would be to develop industry in the Jewish part of Palestine.

No formal application had yet been sent to the Bank, they added.

U. S. Threat To Lebanon

WASHINGTON, May 22, (U.P.A.): The United States may threaten to take the Lebanon before the Security Council if the Lebanon refuses to release 40 Americans seized from an American ship, diplomatic sources said today.

LEBANON'S REPLY.

BEIRUT, May 22. (U.P.A.): Political sources said to-day that the Lebanon was completely justified under international law in stopping the 'Marine Carp' and arresting "potential soldiers of Israel."

The sources denied that the incident was based on any racial or religious discrimination.

American Probe Into British Arms To Arabs

TRUMAN TO CONFER WITH WEIZMANN

Exchange Of Diplomats With Israel To Be Discussed

NEW YORK, May 22 (U.P.A.): Britain, long-time friend and ally of the United States, was under steadily increasing American pressure today to end the war in Palestine.

Obviously worried by the open threats in high Congressional quarters to saw off the European Recovery Programme aid, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin conferred with United States Ambassador Lewis Douglas in London.

INCREASING U. S. PRESSURE

Feeling in Washington is that Britain, in view of the economic and military dependence of the Arab nations on her, could stop the fighting in the Holy Land if she wanted to. Some United States officials believe that the British are stalling and waiting for the Transjordan Arab Legion to complete the capture of Jerusalem. That would place King Abdullah in a position to annex a portion of Arab Palestine. It would sought the stage for a peace agreement which would leave the new State of Israel in possession of approximately the territory that a United Nations partition would have given the Jews. At the same time, Abdullah and the other Arab leaders might be satisfied by the return of Jerusalem to Muslim control and to establish possession of the Arab areas in Palestine.

The United States seemed weary of the British waiting game and Congressional anger at the British tactics cut across party lines. Senator Styles Bridges, Republican Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was the leader in a move to investigate whether American ERP dollars were making it possible for Britain to aid the Arabs. It would be "very appropriate" Bridges said, for Congress to reduce the dol 1 324.000 000 allotted to Britain under ERP, if an inquiry should show that American dollars were helping to finance, for example, the Arab Legion. A mixed bloc of United States Senators and representatives were calling for an immediate lifting of the arms embargo, with Democratic Senate leader Alben Barkley leading

President Truman is scheduled for an appointment, next Tuesday, with Doctor Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel, and the State Department said it was considering exchanging diplomatic representatives with Israel.

At Lake Success, where Britain has stalled any firm United Nations Security Council action to end the Palestine fighting, there were signs of United States pressure being applied. The Council's line-up had shifted overnight and it seemed possible that it would approve to-day the strong resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire by both sides in Palestine, under threat of economic sanctions and even military action. Canada, Colombia and Belgium suddenly had indicated that they might join the American side.

AMERICAN CONSUL WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuter): The State Department announced that the American Consul-General in Jerusalem, Mr. Thomas C. Wasson, was seriously wounded in Jerusalem to-day.

Mr Wasson was wounded while returning to the Consulate-General from a truce mission meeting at the French Consulate-General, but the Department was not immediately advised how we sustained his injuries.

Mr Herbert M. Walker, a member of the American Naval Communications Unit, was wounded by machine-gun fire near the Consulate-General.

The U.P.A. adds:—

Wasson was taken to the Hadassah English Mission Hospital in Jerusalem.

Attack On Madras-Bombay Mail In Nizam's Territory

BOMBAY, May 22 (API): The 10-up mail from Madras to Bombay was attacked at Ghatapur station (Nizam's State territory) on the evening of May 22.

About six passengers were seriously injured and a larger number received minor injuries.

It is also reported that about six women and children have been abducted.

Attempts To Resolve Deadlock

(From Our Correspondent))

HYDERABAD, May 22.

The situation in Hyderabad is becoming critical day by day. Another attempt, however, will be made to resolve the deadlock. Nawab Zain Yar Jung, Nizam's Agent-General has already left for Delhi while Yusuf Yar Jung left today after lengthy interviews with the Nizam.

Enquiries made in official quarters indicate that Hyderabad cannot be cowed down on flimsy issues and that the Nizam is bent on having independence for the State at all costs. Meanwhile, attempts to strengthen the internal forces are being made to meet any eventuality.

ACTION COMMITTEE'S CALL

NEW DELHI May 20. (A.P.I.): Considerable importance is being attached to the sudden projected visit to New Delhi tomorrow, of Mr. Laik Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State. Some developments are expected as a result of this visit.

In the meanwhile, the Committee of Action of the Hyderabad State Congress, in a resolution today declares that "effective intervention by the Government of India, without further delay, is essential, as the striking power of the forces of destruction is multiplying and every day that passes, paves the way to greater destruction and heavier cost".

The Committee further declares that neither Mountbatten's special message nor compromise moves of moderate colleagues can possibly resolve the basic conditions inherent in the historical development of Hyderabad's socio-political life, without surrendering the basic democratic principles.

The Committee of Action demands that there shall be no compromise over the fundamental demands for accession and for real and unfettered responsible Government; that disbandment of Razakars and a thorough overhauling of the present fascist administration must form a part of the introduction of responsible government; and that the State Congress should be considered as the only people's organization which can deliver the goods, and its President alone properly represents it.

RAID ON VILLAGE

SHOLAPUR, May 22, (A.P.I.): It is understood that Dudhni village in Akalkot State bordering on Hyderabad State territory was raided on Thursday afternoon by the Razakars, but the villagers put up a tough fight and drove away the raiders, injuring one of them.

RANGA MEETS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 22, (A.P.I.): Prof. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, discussed with the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, today the Hyderabad situation and the border incidents.

Prof. Rao left for Andhra today to resume his tour of border areas in East Godavary and Vizagapatam districts.

"HYDERABAD" DAY IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 22, (A.P.I.): The Socialist Party of Ahmedabad has decided to observe Hyderabad Day on 30th instant and to collect Hyderabad fund from 23rd instant, it is stated.

C. P. GOVT REFUTES NIZAM'S ALLEGATION.

NAGPUR, May 22. (A.P.I.): The C P and Berar Government to-day issued a communique denying the allegations contained in a press note issued by the Hyderabad Government that about 200 raiders from Khamgaon in C. P. entered Hyderabad territory and opened fire on a military picket, resulting in the death of one Hyderabadi soldier and wounding another.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, May 22.

Previous Closing	33.92
Today's Opening	33.97
Difference	+5
Today's Closing	33.85
Difference	—7

STOP PRESS

SWISS NURSE HIT BY BULLET.

TEL AVIV, May 22. (Reuter): A young Swiss nurse of the International Red Cross Delegation was seriously wounded to-day by an Arab bullet while on a Mercy Mission between Arabs and Jews.

RUMANIAN GOVT. DECISION.

BELGRADE, May 22. (Reuter): The Rumanian Cabinet have decided to declare as State property the estates and possessions of ex-King Michael and other members of the Royal family. According to Tanjug, Yugoslav News Agency, despatch from Bucharest.

DESPERATE ATTACK.

JERUSALEM, May 22. (Reuter): Jewish forces attacked desperately from outside Jerusalem to-night to break the Arab grip on the Old City after their battle-weary fellow-fighters trapped inside had sent out an urgent S.O.S. for help. But Transjordan Arab Legion men and irregulars threw them back with heavy losses.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

KARACHI, May 22. (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan resolved today that the capital of Pakistan shall be located at Karachi.

SPIES FROM HYDERABAD ARRESTED

KURNOOL, May 22. (A.P.I.): Three persons, suspected to be spies from Hyderabad, have been arrested at Kurnool. They were taken to the Vellore Central Jail today for detention under Madras Public Safety Act.

CLOTH CONTROL TO BE RE-IMPOSED?

NEW DELHI, May 22, (U.P.I.): Abnormal cloth prices, in some cases as much as two hundred to three hundred per cent over the former controlled rates, has been causing the gravest concern to the Government and they are considering the question if control should be imposed again on textiles. To discuss the situation the Government of India is understood to have summoned a conference in the third week of June of Provincial Premiers and other Ministers

WHOLE-TIME MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION WORK.

NEW DELHI, May 22. (A.P.I.): It is understood that a whole-time Minister will soon take charge of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. This should set at rest the doubt expressed in certain quarters that the assumption by Mr. Neogy of the Commerce portfolio connotes a relaxation of his grip on rehabilitation work.

SKELETONS OF PREHISTORIC MONSTERS FOUND

MOSCOW, May 22. (Reuter): Skeletons of prehistoric monsters reputed to have lived millions of years ago have been found in the Gobi desert, Mongolia, by an expedition led by the Soviet Professor M. Ivan Yefremov.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Allahabad Agricultural Institute Next session begins on July 7 1948. Pioneers in Agricultural education in the U.P. Courses are offered to the Intermediate and B.Sc. examinations in Agriculture and the B.Sc. in Agricultural Engineering and the Indian Dairy Diploma. For Prospectus write to the Registrar (8553)

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Valuable Tea Garden Shares Northern India Tea Estates Ltd.—Garden: Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area. 4704 mds highest Crop obtained and 5.000 mds expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced Share Selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary and 6 per cent Tax Free Pref. Shares. Apply sharp to Aryan Planters Agency 12. Chowringhee Square Calcutta 8467

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Available ex-stocks, Filter Presses of size 22"x22" of 24 plates and 25" x 25" of 30 Plates. complete with high pressure pumps and other fittings, and Seed Crushers for crushing groundnut kernels. Please apply to: International Trading Engineering Co., Ltd., 193 Mount Road, Madras 2. Please note that our office will be shifted to 23 Errabalu Chetty Street, G.T., Madras, from 21|5|1948. Telegrams: "Intrecold", Madras. Correspondence in English. 8632B

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Gramophone sound boxes & main springs of assorted sizes are now available at competitive prices. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd 43 Park Mansions. Park St. Calcutta-16. (8350)

New York Cotton Closes Steady On Scattered Covering

WIDESPREAD GAINS IN SHARES

Chicago Grains Irregular

NEW YORK, May 21.

Cotton opened irregular with covering in nearby July contrasting with selling of new crops, reflecting continued favourable crop weather news and increased acreage ideas. Lack of fresh stimulation and disposition to await export developments caused a drifting tendency but trade support later imparted a steadier tone. The C. C. C. reports that pledges to the current loan upto May 14th were 280,000 bales compared with 143,000 last season. Prices rallied in the afternoon under the leadership of nearby July, then declined on disappointment over continued delays in export, favourable crop news and emphasis on the weakness of Egyptian cotton markets. The market closed steady on scattered covering and trade buying. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

STOCKS: Widespread gains covering one dollar were registered as further buying of Wetsocks, Sugars and some other recent laggards spread to other sections. All the averages advanced within easy striking distance of the 1948 high levels. Rails were supported following reports that the House and Senate conference had agreed on legislation granting limited anti-trust immunity to common carriers. The averages were industrials 190.18 and rails 61.85. In the afternoon activity wsa fairly good and most sections held around the day's best in face of steady profit-taking. The preference to shift to sections which lagged in last week's advance indicated to some observers a considerable amount of idle funds are still available. The soft coal tie up threat and th continued Chrysler corporation strike lost their influence as more attention was paid to near term earnings prospects and favourable developments in individual sections of industry.

CHICAGO GRAINS IRREGULAR.

Chicago grains were irregular, dealings largely comprising in May delivery. Commercial interests purchased nearly wheats against additional sales of cash to the Government agency while other buying developed in new crops on private advices from Kansas that reports of deterioration to the new winter wheat crop are being received from sections of Kansas Nebraska and Oklahoma due to prolonged dryness.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	37.46—09
October	33.92—19
December	33.20—16
March	32.84—13
Middling Spot	39.02—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	37.44—09
October	33.92—13
December	33.19—11
March	32.80—09
Middling Spot	37.95—

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 21.

American Telephone and Telegraph	157
Amerex Holding Co.	26
Anaconda Copper Mining	40-1/8
Chase National Bank	36-5/8
Sinclair Oil	27-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49-1/2
General Electric Co.	40-1/4
General Motors	59-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	146
International Nickel (ex. div.)	31-1/2
National City Bank of New York	41-5/8
New York Central Railroad Co.	17-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	20-3/4
Texas Corporation	63-7/8
Union Carbide New Stock	41-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	57
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	25-1/8

RESERVE BANK'S NOTIFICATION

BOMBAY, May 22 (API): A Reserve Bank of India press communique today notifies that promissory notes of 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948-52 which have been lodged at the public debt offices for collection of interest, upto the close of business on the 26th May 1948 will be ready for delivery as far as possible at noon on Monday, the 31st May, 1948, to enable the holders to endorse the notes and tender them for conversion into the new 2 3/4 per cent loan 1962 on the morning of the 1st June, 1948.

Holders of promissory notes of 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948-52 who have not lodged them for collection of interest for the half-year ending 31st May, 1948, but tender them for conversion into the new 2 3/4 per cent Loan 1962 before that loan closes will receive the interest warrants in respect of the 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948-52 along with the scrip of the new loan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 21.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	77-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	105-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	103-5/16
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	113-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	121-1/2
National Bank of India	39-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,866.

LONDON BULLION.

London, May 21.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 45 pence. London Gold £8-12-3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 21

T. T London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buyers 4.0375, Montreal Sellers 4.0275, Buyers 4.0375, Zurich Sellers 17.34 Buyers 17.36, Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON WHEAT

London, May 21.

London Wheat Australian (Bulk) Unoffered

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, May 21

May 2.44-1/4.
July 2.35-3/4
September 2.34-1/2.
December 2.35-1/4

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 21

B C Rates I I D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Bank. Buying I I 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying I T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/ 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T I D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/O
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling I T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling I I D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T I D D Rs. 157 1/2
Manila Bank Selling T I D D Rs. 165/14 Cross Rate
New York London Cross Rate Dd 02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52.57 53.43
London Alexandria Pia 9: 1 4-3 4
London Amsterdam Fl 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl 40
London Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19 32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl 128-130
London Java Fl 10 68-70
London Lisbon Es. 99-80-100.20
London Manila Pes. 8.09-8.14
London Montreal Dol 4 02 3/4-4 03 1/4
London New York Dol 4.02 3/4 4 03 1/4
London Oslo Kr 19 98 20.02
London Paris Fcs 863 40-864 60
London Prague K 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1 8
London Stockholm Kr. 14 47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17 34-36
London Syria 880-5
Gold London £8-12-3
Gold New York $35
Silver London 45
Silver New York 74 5/8
London Discts 3 Mos. 9/16 per cent

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 22.

The local Stock Exchange was closed officially today, being the last day of the week. Sentiment seemed to be bearish and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted in private around Rs. 1620 i.e. 25 points lower than the previous closing level. Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 1110.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, May 22.

Quotations at 2 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 325; Tata Deferred 1615; Indian Iron 29; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 24; Bombay Dyeing 1110; Central India 320; Gokak 322/8; Kohinoor 648/2; Simplex 231; Swadeshi 655; Tata Power 1465; Associated Cement 170; Belapur 340; Bombay Burma (Old) 440. Scindia 27/12; Central Bank 83/2; New India 70; Tata 2nd Pref. 136/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22

After yesterday's sharp decline the local cotton market opened firm today and progressed steadily to higher levels on active speculative buying. There was a scarcity of contracts and undertone was firm. Some of the ready interests who were supposed to have liquidated their holdings on account of increased nervousness yesterday came back to-day to accumulate and strengthened the upward trend.

At the start there was negligible liquidation which was absorbed easily. July opened at Rs. 720 and after reacting by a point or two in the initial stage advanced rapidly to Rs. 738 on speculative buying.

May opened at Rs. 710 and rallied to Rs. 724 with renewed bull support. September which opened at Rs. 729 was quoted during the mid-session at Rs. 745.

Following were the quotations when the market closed at 2 p.m. to-day.

May	Rs.	729	0	0
July	J	736	0	0
September		746	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 22.

After yesterday's easy tendency the local bullion market opened steady today with fairly good demand for both the metals. At the start there was some further liquidation, but thereafter prices rallied with moderate buying.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 168 and advanced upto Rs. 169. Ready Silver stood three annas higher.

Forward Gold was quoted in the beginning at Rs 114-2. Under moderate selling at the outset it declined to Rs. 113-13 but soon rallied to Rs. 114-10 with persistent bull support. Ready Gold was quoted four annas higher.

Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 75-4.

In the afternoon the news about Hyderabad Premier Mir Laik Ali going to new Delhi produced a depressing effect on the market. The market was weakened considerable and prices of both the metals declined gradually. Forward Gold dipped to Rs. 112-2 and Forward Silver to Rs. 166-2. The market closed with an easy tone.

The following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
Forward Silver	166	2
Ready Silver	166	5
Forward Gold	112	4
Ready Gold	112	8
Sovereign	74	0

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, May 21.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8-12-3.
Silver: Spot 45d., Forward 45d.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, May 21.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 22.

The local produce market was quietly steady with moderate business passing. Castorseeds July delivery opened at Rs. 144-14 and after declining to Rs. 144-10 improved to Rs. 146-4 and ultimately steadied around Rs. 145-8. Following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
Khandesh quality	33	12
Coromandal ready	33	8
Bold ready	33	6
June-July	32	12
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Ready	30	8
September	145	8
LINSEEDS:—		
Ready	27	2
July	27	6
OILS:—		
Groundnut ready	18	14
Groundnut May	18	13
Groundnut July	18	13
Linseed Oil	16	12
Castorseed First Pressing	20	4
Castorseed Commercial quality	18	4

London Discts 6 Mos 6 8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent 3 Mos. 3/4 per cent 6 Mos 1 per cent 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent
Tone:—Easy

ARAB GUN—MEN PROTECT WAILING WALL

(Continued from Page 14.)

250 lost in killed and wounded. Their Commander was among the dead.

JEWISH MORALE BREAKING.

Jerusalem's big Hadassah Hospital and Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, held by the Jews, was under heavy shell—fire to-day.

Shells also stranddled Jewish positions near the Abyssinian Church in the Mea Shearim quarter.

Jews in the New City returned the fire, mortaring the Jaffa Gate area.

Armoured cars were reported to have been engaged in a battle on the City's western side.

In the New City, shelled and short of food and water, the surrounded Jews Morale was reported "near breaking point".

Parts of both the New and Old Cities were rapidly disintegrating.

Almost every convenient roof-top and niche was being used by Jewish and Arab snipers.

Around the Wailing Wall, Arab tommy-gunners stood watch. Beside them, in the breeze, slips of papers flapped from cracks in the Wall. They contained prayers and appeals left by the Jews.

The tommy-gunners had not touched them.

MOPPING UP IN JERUSALEM.

AMMAN, May 22. (Reuter): Arabs claimed they were 'mopping up" the last Jewish post in a very small area of Jerusalem's Old Clay, in a 'communique' issued here by Arab Legion Headquarters to-night.

"Legion artillery continues to shell Jewish resistance centres in various parts of the City", the 'communique' added.

"A successful assault was launched on Ramat Rahel (Rachels Tomb), a settlement in the southern part of Jerusalem.

"A Jewish armoured car tried to engage Legion patrols in the Beit, Nabala Area, (two miles north of Lydda). It was destroyed and a number of Haganah men captured.

"Jewish positions in the Hebrew University area (on Mount Scopus) resumed aggressive firing in spite of a previous warning given them. Arab Legion artillery were, therefore, forced to shell and silence them".

PALESTINE NEWS.

To-day's news of Palestine from outside the Holy Land was reported by "Reuter" as follows:

AMMAN, TRANSJORDAN CAPITAL: King Abdullah met Abdel Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, and discussed the war effort of Arab troops in Palestine

WASHINGTON: There were no indications when the Congressional inquiry would begin into whether American financial aid was being used by Britain to help the Arab armies in Palestine.

The United States Government announced plans for such an inquiry last night.

BUDAPEST: Hungary will recognise the State of Israel soon, well-informed sources said.

INDUSTRIAL AREA ABANDONED

THE SHORES OF THE DEAD SEA, May 22, (Reuter): The £1,000,000 potash works at the southern tip of the Dead Sea, once the Jewish Agency's industrial showpiece, has been abandoned by the Jews, cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's correspondent.

A few days after being called on to surrender by the Arabs, they fired the buildings and put off in boats across the Dead Sea towards Sodom.

Some of the buildings, however, remain intact. A Transjordan engineer said five power stations were partially destroyed by demolition charges.

It will take time and considerable technical assistance to restore the plants. An Arab workman said two aircraft had evacuated some of the more valuable material.

The day the Jews left they dismissed 200 Arab workers and told them to tell the Arab Army that the plant was ablaze.

LIFE IN ISRAEL'S CAPITAL

TEL AVIV, May 22. (Reuter): Bathing beaches of Tel Aviv, Capital of the Jewish State of Israel, were deserted today and eyes and ears alert for the sound of approaching raiders, radios Robert Bigio, Reuter's correspondent

Seventy men, women and children have been killed and more than 100 injured in a week of Air raids on the city's 200,000 Jewish inhabitants, but the city's normal life goes on in most respects.

Despite the casualties Tel Aviv is still without any fighter defence and daylight raiders hedge-hop over the roof tops as if giving a display of aerobatics. It takes a lucky light anti-aircraft shot to bring down a raider.

In spite of their vulnerability to air attacks the population are not downhearted and seem fully confident of the issue.

Since 41 persons were killed and 65 hurt in the bus station bombing, people have learned to take rapid cover when the sirens screech, often eight or nine times a day.

Raids usually begin at 5 a.m. and go on at irregular intervals during the day, lasting anything from half an hour to two hours. The long, straight streets flanked with square modern blocks of flats are deserted during raids and all traffic stops except for ambulances, Haganah jeeps and press taxis.

Targets so far have been the port area and points on the outskirts of the city. A newspaper printing plant was hit in one of the first raids, but the paper published as usual. Few houses have been damaged or destroyed and there is little trace of the raiders' passage.

Between raids roadside cafe are crowded and newspapers sell like hot cakes. Crowds gather to listen to the "Voice of Israel", the State broadcasting service.

In normal times Jews flock to Tel Aviv for the weekend, but today—the weekly day off for most—only a young couple in khaki carrying tinny-hats were on the beach.

Most of the town's young men and girls were guarding the frontiers or in training camps. The call-up has emptied the city of nearly all men and women between 17 and 35, but today crowded Synagogues were a contrast to the empty beaches. Prayers went on during the mid-morning raid.

There are few signs of military activity. Occasionally a home-made looking armoured car drives up to the Haganah Office building, its dust-covered crew back from a distant desert settlement or house-to-house fighting in Ramleh on the road to Jerusalem.

But in a secret headquarters, Haganah Staff are working day and night dealing with incoming messages, disposing their available forces and generally conducting the campaign as in any war-time army headquarters.

In these few men the whole of Palestine's Jewsh population places its faith.

Recognition Does Not Create A State

(Continued from Page 14.)

Arab control is vested in the military commanders of the occupying forces, aided by local civil authorities.

To this question the Lebanese delegate varied his reply, saying: "The Arab League is responsible for the exercise of political functions in all parts of Palestine".

(e) No negotiations can proceed with the Jewish authorities for any political settlement in Palestine as long as the Jews insist on a separate State.

(f) Jewish forces have violated the frontiers of the Lebanon and Syria, where they blew up bridges, but have not crossed either the Egyptian or Iraqi frontiers.

JEWISH REPLY.

Mr. Aubrey Eban, for the Jewish Agency, gave the following replies to questions addressed to the Jewish authorities:

(a) The Provisional Government of Israel actually exercises control at present over the entire area of the Jewish State as defined in the resolution of the General Assembly of the 29th of November, 1947. In addition, the Provisional Government exercises control over the City of Jaffa, north-western Galilee, including Acre, Zib, Basea, and the Jewish Settlements up to the Lebanese frontier, a strip of territory alongside the road from Hulda to Jerusalem, almost all of new Jerusalem, and of the Jewish quarter within the Walls of the Old City of Jerusalem. The above Areas are outside the territory of the State of Israel."

(b) "We consider the territory of Israel as a single unit with a Jewish majority. As indicated above, the Government of the State of Israel operates in parts of Palestine outside the territory of the State of Israel, parts of which, with the notable exception of Jerusalem, formerly for the most part contained Arab majorities. These areas have, however, been mostly abandoned by their Arab population. No area outside of Palestine is under Jewish occupation, but sallies beyond the frontiers of the State of Israel have occasionally been carried out by Jewish forces for imperative military reasons, and as a part of an essentially defensive plan."

(c) "The above operations in areas outside the State of Israel are justified on the following grounds: (1) In order to repel aggression, and as part of our essentially defensive plan, to prevent these areas being used as bases for attacks against the State of Israel.

(2) In order to protect Jewish population traffic and economic life outside the area of the State, where, owing to the absence of any duly constituted authority and the failure to implement the guarantee and safeguards provided for under the General Assembly plan, life and property are in imminent danger. Similar considerations apply in the absence of any international statute for the City of Jerusalem to the Jewish area of that City".

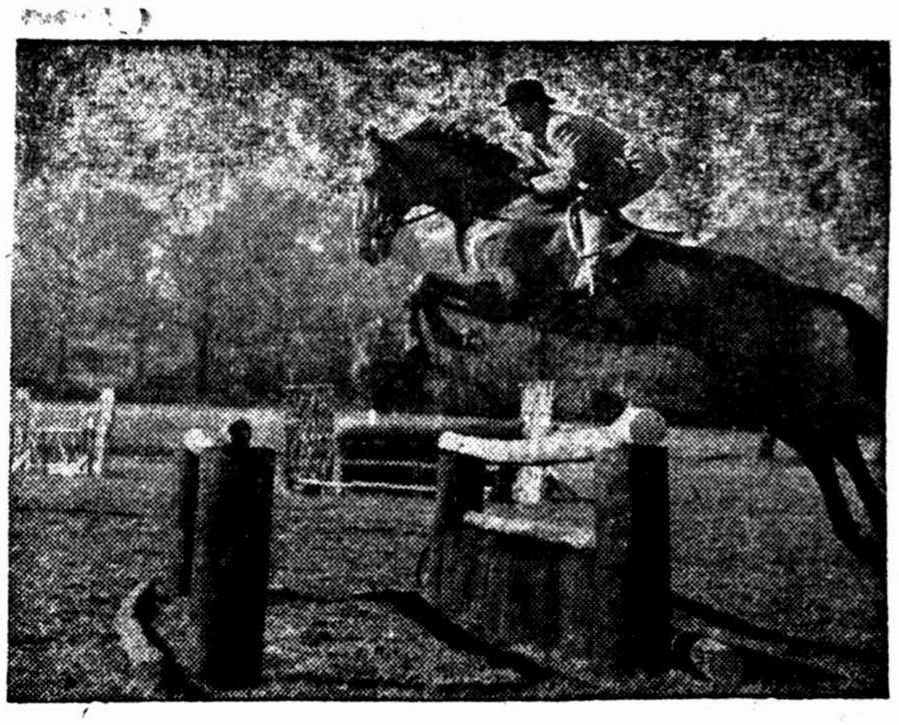
(d) "Arrangements have been, and are being made, for the entry into Palestine of Jewish immigrants of all ages and both sexes from various countries in accordance with the avowed object and primary purpose of the State of Israel to open its gates for large-scale immigration.

The State of Israel regards the matter of immigration as a matter within its domestic jurisdiction".

Mr. Eban also declared that the Jewish authorities would agree to an immediate and unconditional truce for the City of Jerusalem and the Holy places.

He also stated that Arab forces had penetrated into the territory of the State of Israel in certain corners of the northern Negev and in the Jordan Valley, south of Lake Tiberias. In addition, he said, Egyptian and Iraqi planes raided Tel Aviv and certain Jewish points.

PREPARING FOR THE OLYMPICS



With the jingle of harness and the clatter of hooves, something of the atmosphere of pre-war days has returned to Aldershot, for the British Olympic Horsemen have taken over the quarters of the old cavalry regiments. Britain's finest horses and horsemen have been under training for a month preparing for the Olympic Games at Wembley and Aldershot and for the International Horse Show at the White City immediately afterwards. H. M. Llewellyn on "Foxhunter" takes the double bar jump with plenty to spare.

SERVICES TO UNDIVIDED GOVERNMENT

Indian Authorities To Arrange For Speedy Payment

NEW DELHI, May 22, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have been considering for some time the question of arranging for the speedy payment of the outstanding claims in respect of supplies and services rendered to the undivided Government of India up to and before the date of partition says a press communique

At the time of the partition there was an arrangement between the two Dominions that each Dominion would pay the claims arising in its area subject to subsequent adjustment but a large number of claims, particularly those relating to the areas now included in Pakistan, are still outstanding due partly to disturbances in the Punjab and the large-scale movement of populations and partly to the discontinuance of payments by the Pakistan Government from about the middle of last December owing to a difference of opinion between the two Governments about the liability for these payments. In order to avoid hardships to the suppliers and contractors, the Government of India, after careful consideration, have decided that they should undertake the initial liability for these payments, and recover Pakistan's share through debt settlement. They have accordingly decided to prescribe a procedure for the collection, check and payment of these claims.

Mr. Torleif Ahlsand, Consul for Norway who has been honoured by the Norwegian king with the St. Glav medal for his services in India during the war.

Radio To Aid Motor Racing

Link Between Supply Pit And Driver

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter): Sport is becoming more and more mechanised. Apart from the apparatus for photo finishes in horse racing there are various other "gradets" in athletics to ensure that tracks are the stipulated distances and to determine the distances by which races are won.

Electrical timing, of course, is nothing new but now there are reports that radio is to be used in motor racing for providing a link between driver and his supply pit.

Next week when cars are hurtling round the Isle of Man circuit one of the teams will have their machines equipped with a radio unit which takes up comparatively little space and which will dispense with those hand signals which can easily be misinterpreted when cars are flashing past the pit at terrific speed. The cars—there are three in the team—will be linked to a main control in the pit and it can be seen how advantageous such an innovation can be.

It will bring team tactics to the top of perfection and a driver some way out on the course can give advance notice if he intends to pull into the pits for replenishments or mechanical adjustments instead of, as at present, surprising the pit crew by suddenly pulling in at speed and then having to explain the reason for his sudden arrival. It may be a question of seconds to give such an explanation, but seconds are valuable in present day high speed car racing.

Those who may think the radio equipment would be interfered with by the terrific speeds at which the machines are travelling need have no qualms for radio equipped tanks in war time covered much rougher ground than the Isle of Man circuit and it is from them that this car racing idea has been developed.

Europe Needs A Plan: Not Pin-Pricks

AMERICAN ARMS MUST FOLLOW DOLLAR AID

New Moves To Check Russia: Dangers In Germany

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ZURICH, May 7.

At the moment attention in Europe is closely directed to the discussions centred round the idea of a Military Plan to follow the Marshall Plan. Like the latter the former also is a scheme of assistance. But as a project of military aid there is a directness in the reference to its aim. A dominant aspect of it is frankly indicated as being the extending of a check to the Soviet Union. Debates over the extension of military aid by the United States have come into prominence over two issues: one connected with the implementation of the Brussels Pact (concluded between Britain, France, Belgium and Luxemburg) and the other with the vexed problem of the future of Germany. What is the visualised nature of the American military aid?

TWO PLANS

Two projects hold the arena. There is at the same time the calculation of one leading to the other. The first is aid in the form of supply of military equipments and co-operation in industrial production so as to well enhance military strength, and the other, American participation in the "Western Union' (at present composed of parties to the Brussels Pact) in the form of giving an undertaking for rendering active military support. The second means practically the establishment of a military alliance. The evolution of such a step is not unlikely to have important repercussions on the constitution of the United Nations Organisation. Today, America, as some events and several comments suggest, has practically moved to accept the first of the two. The plea for military aid is based on the consideration that without adequate American support, the conception of Western Union' will not carry necessary weight or the Brussels Pact form the effective nuncleus which it is meant to, for serving a bigger purpose. In other words, it is held, an assurance of an active role by the United States, more in accordance with a "well-laid plan" than a "policy of pin-pricks", is essential for promoting the aims of guarding the security of Western Europe and, checking the Soviet Union

..CROSS-CURRENTS AT WORK

Leaving aside Germany, which constitutes a category by itself, the question of security of Western Europe, in the light of its near dependence on stable conditions, is viewed foremost in regard to Italy and France. In the course of a significant series of articles dealing with the Italian situation, the Swiss democratic daily "Basler Zeitung" underlines the importance of the Government without delay adopting measures affording relief to broad sections, while referring the possibility of the communists preserving well their influence and also increasing their hold over South Italian peasantry. The election, though it has not brought a solution, has steered Italy a little away from a situation of much danger and in some notable ways furnished improved opportunities to the Government. The tendency to turn for support to parties to the Right of the Christian Democrats (party of the Premier, de Gasperi) or develop undue dependence on the Right Wing of the Christian Democratic Party itself in its inflated form, the paper suggests, may add to the confusion and lead to complications. It is also interesting to note certain recent reports in the leading Swiss—indeed European—daily, the moderate conservative "Neue Zurcher Zeitung", displaying a pronouncedly more critical attitude to the movement of General de Gaulle in France. These reflect, apparently, an increased confidence about present situation, with proper care and concentration, offering improved scope for safeguarding security, and also a certain concern over a disguised reactionary wave or upheval. As matters are, the communists in the Western European countries are not likely to precipitate a crisis, unless clumsily provoked or some urgent relief measures greatly log behind.

NEED OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION

If the Western European revival schemes would keep well to limits and directions, the idea of peace and progress to a more extended European settlement stands to score. Also distant countries, not so directly concerned in an European settlement have a duty in aiding a course suited to ease the tension, particularly as the questions of peace and their own development are involved. An element of considerafle consequence is connected with the interpretation put to what is vaguely described as "checking" the Soviet Union. Some well-known and influential politicians like Bullit in America and Churchill in Britain make no secret of their meaning: not only arresting a further extension of Russian territorial hold in Europe, but beyond, the putting back of an advance already made by the Soviet Union in different regions since the commencement of the last war. There is no overlooking that a suspicion of Moscow concerning certain fundamental attitudes and aims of influential groups in "allied countries" and above all in Britain in early stages, has led the Soviet Union to push a concentrated campaign to expand its influence and territorial hold, with what its opponents criticise and condemn as "pathological care for security". The Soviet Union has been able to do this on the basis of arrangements effected during the war and openings thrown out by such arrangements. This has created a new situation for the Soviet Union, the Western Powers headed by Britain, and the countries directly concerned. There are many outside the ranks of communists who think that, these countries and the cause of peace will be best aided today by an active economic expansion of various regions outside the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. Such views generally come from countries without imperialist or colonial interests and with keen care to neutrality. Many of them opposed to revolutionary social changes, also fear the prospect of an armed clash ultimately leading to such changes. The Soviet Union, whatever its motives be, has on the whole kept a vigorous offensive since the war, not only or not so much as several view, as a crusading Power, but as one increasing influence over new and specific territories. The process receives a measured halt, due to use up of approaches really opened by the war, gaining of certain closely held ends and a readiness to take up a challenge by some opposing major Powers. The question also arises whether the extension of this challenge could lead to even bigger complications.

CONCERN OVER GERMANY.

Against the above background, the situation relating to Germany receives a new and special significance. Long used to ignorning Germany as a factor in international politics or accustomed to treating Germany as an object of condemnation or pity, the importance now occupied by Germany is not easily recognized. The fate of various problems is more intimately linked with the German question than is generally realised. Among the Germans themselves there is an awareness of this which had long been absent. The Western Powers, especially America and Britain, have at present adjusted themselves more to a revision of an attitude to Germany let in by the war. It is perhaps no extravagance to state, that if a part of Germany did not remain under the control of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American Powers would have already moved more in the direction of attending to German revival and looking to Germany more as a factor of weight in the halt of vis a vis the Soviet Union. The holding up of a substantial part of Germany, particularly with Berlin situated in it, keeps in the Western Powers the dread of German response to unity call, in circumstances, from the side of Russia. This explains also much of the interest of the Western Powers to remain effectively in Berlin. If this anxiety did not exist, the Anglo-American Powers would also have proceeded further to bring a pressure on France for a settlement of the German question. The want of a settlement in regard even to the three Western Zones of Germany, due greatly to French demands relating to the Ruhr and introduction of an extended form of federalism, is turned to serviceable employment by the Soviet Union. The Swiss liberal daily 'Gazette de Lausanne' this week in a leading article, stresses the need for speedy and salutary change over, in the policy of the Western Powers in regard to Germany. It is assumed that the Soviet Union has gone ahead a good way in regard to arrangements for the introduction of Central German Government with de facto jurisdiction confined to the part of Germany under Russian control. The Administration in Frankfurt is bound to expose a more clearly defined character. A division of Germany will inevitably result, a division more manifest and sharper than the one caused by the obtaining zone demarcations. The appeal to unity will weigh heavily with Germans on both sides. All factors considered, it is not improbable that there will be greater response from the Germans as a whole in the period immediately before to the Western Powers, unless of course move to an improved policy by the latter is delayed, or as some think, the Soviet Union plays cards normally suited to alarm the Poles. There are careful observers who conclude that it may ultimately prove a more beneficial course for the Western Powers to abandon making Berlin very much a prestige issue and for both sides to seek a settlement on the basis of better understanding relating to non-interference in directions within definite regions. Brailsford, the well-known publicist, who has made close studies of post-war Germany, refers to it as the policy of seeing the "iron courtain" converted into a "safety curtain". Such a course is estimated as rendered more practical in view of developments which have taken place and the changed situation in Western Europe and its utility and urgency as underlined by the dangers inherent in the German situation, moving rapidly more to the front.

Better Living Standards For Asia's Millions

Dr. Lokanathan On Aims Of UNECAFE: Need For Regional Efforts Emphasised

MADRAS, May 22, (A.P.I.): "The widespread interest in the forthcoming session at Ooty of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is to be inaugurated on June 1 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is highly gratifying because any recommendations for action made by the Commission cannot be implemented without a great deal of public support in each country", said Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the Commission, in a broadcast talk tonight from the Madras station of the All-India Radio.

"The countries of Asia", he said, "have for centuries had spiritual, religious and cultural bonds, but at no time in their history did they ever have a chance of coming together to discuss common economic problems of vital importance to them.

FIRST STEP

The Asian relations Conference inaugurated by Pandit Nehru in March last year, was the first step on an unofficial level in bringing the countries together, but it has been left to the United Nationis to bring together these countries on an unofficial governmental level at which accredited representatives of the Governments can come together to discuss their common problems and take concerted action for solving them.

Although the Commission is not an operational body in the sense that it cannot directly undertake projects of development, there is nothing to prevent it from recommending to Governments to set up institutions for the development and execution of such projects. The steps that the Commission is already contemplating to take in the field of technical training, trade promotion, food control, and above all, industrial development, are all such as are bound to promote the development of this region".

"The Commission", Dr. Lokanathan added "cannot of course compel any country to assist in the task of reconstruction but it can do a great deal by bringing into focus the urgent problems of Asian economy, by pointing out that in any plan for the reconstruction of the world, this region where live more than half of the world's population, cannot be ignored and that it is to the interest of the more advanced industrial countries themselves to assist these countries in their efforts towards reconstruction and development".

SCOPE OF COMMISSION

This Commission was set up in May 1947 by the Economic and Social Council in response to an intense desire on the part of the United Nations to promote rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Economics of countries damaged and destroyed by the war. A Commission for Europe was set up and simultaneously, also a Commission for Asia and the Far East, with its temporary offices at Shanghai in China. The territory within the scope of the Commission is very extensive and covers the area from Pakistan in the West to China in the East, and includes Pakistan, India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malayan Union, and Singapore, Hongkong, Indonesia, the Philippines and China. Japan and Korea are not part of the territory within its scope but the Commission has been asked to establish working relations between the Allied Control authorities in these countries in so far as their economics are of significance to the economy of Asia and the Far East.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Commission, however, is differently constituted; only those countries of the region which are full members of the United Nations are members, that is to say, India, China, the Philippines, Siam, and more recently, Pakistan and Burma. Australia, and more recently, New Zealand were admitted as members because of their geographic relation to the problems of the Far East The United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands are members by virtue of their political relations to some of the countries of the region. The United States and U.S.S.R. are also members on account of their dominant importance in the general welfare of the peoples of the world'.

ITS FUNCTIONS

"The functions allotted to the Commission are indeed very wide and important; the Commission has been asked to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Asia and the Far East, and for raising the level of economic activity, in other words, to take all measures to stimulate and inspire action, to raise the standard of living of the hundreds of millions of people who live in these countries.

The Commission has also been asked to make investigations and studies of the economic and technological problems and undertake the collection of economic and statistical information which is necessary for the work of the Commission.

NEED FOR REGIONAL EFFORTS

The reconstruction and development of Asia requires large expenditures and fullest utilisation of all available resources. For this purpose every country must put forth its best, and hence national and regional efforts must remain the basis of all developmental programmes. Nevertheless, it is clear that whatever be the extent of self-help, supplementary assistance will have to be forthcoming from countries which are in a position to supply such aid; for without imports, reconstruction would be held up. It is, therefore, an obligation of the advanced industrial countries to give special attention to the capital goods needs of the countries of this region

"NEW ORDER" IN INDONESIA

Netherlands Government Optimistic About Agreement

THE HAGUE, May 22. (Reuter): The Netherlands Government "seriously doubts" whether the new order in Indonesia will be achieved by January 1, 1949 "owing to failure to reach agreement with the Indonesian Republic" a Government memorandum to the first Chamber of the States General said to-day.

The memorandum added that the Netherlands Government would do everything in its power to bring about the new order as soon as possible.

The negotiations proper would commence soon and although there was a difference of opinion on many points "the Government sees no reason why agreement should not be reached".

The memorandum said the original date of January 1, 1949 was only "for guidance" in creation of the Union and the United States of Indonesia.

The Lingadjati Agreement had estimated that a period of 26 months would have to elapse before constitutional arrangement had been completed but at the time it was assumed that an immediate start could be made on reorganisation after agreement had been reached.

As regard other members of the projected Union, the Government "welcomed the opportunity" to stress that the Netherlands-Indonesian Union and United States of Indonesia did not require the approval of the Indonesian Republic "exclusively or chiefly."

"The interests of the other parts of Indonesia may not be sacrificed to too long an uncertainty regarding the outcome of the negotiations with the Indonesian Republic", the memorandum said.

At the forthcoming Bandoeng conference with the other autonomous areas, the new order in which they would participate would be one of the chief subjects of discussion.

Commenting on members' remarks on communism in Indonesia, the memorandum stated "the Government also fears that Communist influences in Indonesia are misusing rightful nationalism and are therefore harming that nationalism.

PAKISTAN DENIAL

No Pathan Raids Into Soviet Territory

KARACHI, May 22, (A.P.I.): A spokesman of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the A.P.I. today that there was no truth in the report appearing in a certain section of the Press that Pathan tribesmen are carrying out raids into Soviet territory as a mark of protest against the Soviet recognition of the Jewish State of Israel.

The spokesman added that this report (not carried by the Associated Press of India) was without any foundation

Socialist Campaign For U. P. Elections

BENARES, May 22, (U.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, will shortly undertake a tour of the United Provinces in connection with the Socialist electioneering campaign for the by-elections to the U.P. Legislative Assembly, which will be held in the third week of June, it is learnt.

Thirteen seats in the U.P. Assembly have fallen vacant due to resignations of Socialist members as a result of the Nasik resolution of the Socialist Party. The Socialists intend to contest for all these seats

It is likely that Mr. Jai Prakash may stay in these provinces till the time of the by-elections and personally supervise the Socialist electioneering campaign.

SRINAGAR, May 20 (API): The Jammu and Kashmir Government has issued order changing the name of the Prince of Wales College, Jammu into Gandhi Memorial College similarly the trustees of the Hindu College Srinagar, have changed the name of the institution into Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar.

From Famine Line To Decent Living Standard For All

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S VISION OF INDIA FIFTY YEARS HENCE

SIMLA, May 21 (A.P.I.)—The Governor-General of India Lord Mountbatten, speaking today at the Bishop Cotton School explained the Govefrnment of India's main policy concerning the country's future development.

The occasion was the presentation by Lord Mountbatten of the flag of the Union of India to the school founded 100 years ago by Rev. George Edward Linch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India. His Excellency presenting the fag described it as his farewell gift to the institution and said: "throughout this long period the school has done its work under the Union Jack Now that the flag of the Indian Union flies in its place the school has in my opinion an even more important duty to perform."

Other distinguished guests present were Lady Trivedi and Governor of East Punjab, Premier Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Ministers of the East Punjab Government.

Continuing Lord Mountbatten said that Government of India's policy was to raise the standard of living of the crores and crores of people living in the country in less fortunate circumstances than yourselves, and to raise it as much as possible and as soon as possible. To achieve this they must first organise the country so that there will be enough wealth available, by means I shall describe presently, to enable the poor people who at the present moment are living in miserable hovels ill-clad and undernourished, to have a decent wage so that they can buy enough food and clothes and other amenities. And at the same time Government must so arrange matters that there is enough available to be bought.

You all know how near the famine line India has had to live in the past. It is the Government's aim not only to increase the amount of food available but to ensure that all in this country shall grow up well nourished and strong.

The science of desert reclamation which I hope will be applied to the great deserts of Jodhpur and Bikaner will open new sources of underground water supplies and can turn the poorest land in the world into some of the richest within the next 50 years.

But the greatest wealth that this country possesses are the people of India themselves: the vast natural reservoir of the 300 million people in the Dominion of India. I dont mean just their manual labour which we already have, I mean more particularly their skilled labour of which there is all too little, but which will continuously increase as we give them decent education. Inventive genius which is latent in everybody can be developed for the good of their own country. The raising of the standard of education will raise the wealth of the country.

PROSPERITY OF PAKISTAN THROUGH HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Karachi Pledge Not To Purchase Foreign Cloth "As Far As Possible"!

KARACHI, May 22. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, and other Ministers of the Pakistan Government, members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and thousands of citizens of Karachi here on Friday night took a pledge that they would not hereafter purchase foreign cloth as far as possible.

The pledge, which was taken at the first meeting organised by the Weavers and Spinners Association and presided over by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, stated: "Fully realising that the promotion of the handloom industry is essential for the prosperity of Pakistan, I pledge that if cloth manufactured in Pakistan is available, I will under no circumstances purchase foreign cloth; and, if Pakistan cloth is not available, I will either refrain from purchasing cloth altogether or restrict my purchase to the barest minimum for my immediate and unavoidable needs".

MAKE PAKISTAN SELF-SUFFICIENT.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan stressed the need of promoting the handloom industry in Pakistan and said that they should not restrict their efforts to the field of cloth industry only, but should endeavour to promote all home industries of Pakistan and make Pakistan self-sufficient." It will not only make you independent in your cloth needs but will also mean employment for millions of your refugee brothers and sisters who have lost their everything and are lying in refugee camps", the Prime Minister said.

Referring to criticism that Pakistan was imitating India, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that the Indian National Congress movement against foreign cloth was based on hatred; but "we are not doing so because of any hatred or malice towards any country. We are taking the pledge to solve our immediate problem of cloth scarcity and to exploit our natural resources so that Pakistan may emerge financially a strong state.

"Moreover the pledge we are taking to-day is not so stringent as that which Congressmen used to take. It is more practicable and easier to abide by".

ASSOCIATION'S PATRON.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan announced that the Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah had become patron of the association.

Earlier, the Finance Minister of Pakistan and president of the Weavers and Spinners Association, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed appealed to the audince to help Pakistan by adopting the programme which was presented to them by taking the pledge. The Communications Minister, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, the leader of the Opposition in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly Mr. S. C. Chatterji and the Governor of Sind, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah were also among those who addressed the meeting.

ATHENS' GOVERNMENT'S 'ATROCITIES'.

MOSCOW, May 22. (Reuter): The Executive Committee of the Soviet Red Cross has requested the International Committee of the Red Cross to protest resolutely" against "atrocities" by the Athens Government, Tass, the Soviet Official news agency reported to-day

Chetty To Arrive In Bombay On May 25

NEW DELHI, May 22 (API): Mr R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, Finance Minister, Government of India, will leave New Delhi for Bombay on May 25 on his way to London to lead the Indian delegation to the forthcoming sterling talks. In Bombay he will be joined by Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank.

FINNISH COMMUNIST MINISTER TO RESIGN

HELSINKI, May 22 (Reuter): M. Yrjo Leino, Finnish Communist Minister of the Interior and Chief of State Police, tonight promised President Phasikivi to resign "at the beginning of next week" following a recent vote of censure on him by Parliament.

M. Leino was censured by Parliament for illegally handing over to the Soviet Union ten Finnish subjects and ten stateless persons in 1945.

Communist Party groups throughout the country have been demonstrating against M. Leino's resignation.

Earlier today M. Leino's wife and four other Communist leaders petitioned the President urging that the strength of the Commuist representation in the coalition must remain unchanged.

Their petition was followed by another from M. Onni Peltonen, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party's Parliamentary group—which has shown itself the most crtical of Russia among all the Finnish parties—arguing that it would be a "gross violation of the constitution if M. Leino is not forced to resign".

"U. S. Bomb" Kills Two Assamese

MARGHERITA (Assam), May 21 (API): Two persons who were trying to open a bomb with hammer and chisel in a nearby tea estate died when the bomb exploded, and four others were injured.

It is reported that two persons picked up the bomb from a jungle near which the U. S. army had an ammunition dump during the war. They took it to a carpenter of the tea garden. He and his helper applied hammer and chisel to open the bomb, when it exploded. The carpenter and his helper were killed immediately and four others were injured seriously.

SITUATION IMPROVES IN GAUHATI

Police Arrest 5 Persons

GAUHATI, May 21 (A.P.I.) : The situation had greatly improved and there was absolutely no reason for panic, Mr. Sultan, Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, told the Associated Press of India this morning. He added that police were taking all possible steps to prevent trouble.

The Deputy Commissioner had made an appeal to people not to believe in rumours and create any panic and asked all to go about their business calmly

Vigorous police and military patrolling continues.

A tour of the affected area this morning showed everything quiet and people going about their work as usual All banks in the town which remain closed yesterday are working today and most of the shops in the affected locality are also open. All educational institutions in the town have been closed by Government until further orders.

The police searched a number of places this morning and arrested five persons.

CHICAGO, May 22 (Reuter): The Chicago meat packers strike, which had paralysed America's meat packing plants, was called off last night after 67 days.

The men agreed to accept the packing companies original offer of a wage increase of nine cents an hour.

HUSBAND WAVING FAREWELL TO WIFE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A stall-holder, in the Indian Industries Fair Limited, who was frantically cheering and waving his handkerchief to his wife who was speeding away in a taxi, in the company of a man who had just given him Rs. 50, was taken aback when Inspector Patkar of the Vigilance Department clapped a heavy hand on him and said "you are under arrest."

The Inspector stated in court that Maniklal Tribhuvandas Trivedi, the keeper of a stall in the Indian Industries Fair, was contacting customers at the stall and putting them in touch with his wife.

In order to trap the man, the police sent a bogus customer with Rs. 50 in marked notes. Accordingly, after some preliminaries, an appointment was made at the stall the next day.

The bogus customer, accompanied by witnesses and a police party, in 'civvies', came Maniklal had brought his wife. The bogus customer paid the money, picked up the lady, got into a taxi, and gave the directions of a nearby hotel.

The cheering and the waving by the happy husband took place then. No sooner was the taxi out of sight, than Trivedi was arrested.

Mr. T. S .Vyas Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered the accused to be released on bail.

FAIR DIRECTOR'S DENIAL

Mr. G. S. Ranade, Managing Director Indian Industries Fair Ltd., writes to say that there is no stall-holder by the name of Maneklal Tribhuvandas Trivedi at the Fair and denies the story in the above report as "totally incorrect and unfounded".

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Indian contingent for World Olympiad, I.H.F. in a quandary. Turf Club's promise. A wrong attitude. Hockey team first. Reasonable discrimination. Lesson for future. Meaningless waste. Soccer exhibitions.

Barely a couple of weeks now remains for the Indian contingent for the World Olympic Games to start for London. I understand 71 berths have been booked on "Empire Breton" which sails from Bombay on June 7. I do not yet know who are going by this boat. Footballers and athletes are likely to travel by it. Who are the others? It seems that the hockey team has not accommodated in it—probably because they are expected to fly. Then the rest may include the swimmers, wrestlers, boxers, weight-lifters and cyclists. But where is the money to meet the expenses of all these men?

I.H.F. IN A QUANDARY

We are still in the dark as to how much money has been actually received by the I.O.A. Has the collection reached the full target of three lakhs of rupees? If not, how is the collected amount to be divided? I understood at the Lucknow Meeting that the hockey team will be the first charge on the I.O.A. treasury. But nobody appears to know at this end how much will be handed over to the I.H.F. and when, unless the I.O.A. clarify this position, how is it possible for the I.H.F. to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of their men?

There is an impression abroad that the R.W.I.T.C. has promised two race meetings to help the Olympic teams, and they are going to make a handsome donation in advance to tide over the present difficulties.

TURF CLUB'S PROMISE

But the Turf Club cannot do so bound as it is by certain legal formalities. They have been however good and generous—enough to promise one race meeting for the special benefit of the I.H.F. in November next. We are indeed very grateful to the rulers of the R.W.I.T.C. for their sporting gesture. But this does not solve our immediate problem. More cash is wanted at once.

It is a pity the provincial associations have done little to fulfil their obligations to the parent body. So far not one of them,—barring the honourable exception of Bombay of course,—has contributed a farthing towards the tour fund!

A WRONG ATTITUDE

Then how is the team to be sent? The only way I can see is to insist that each Association pays at least Rs. 2,000 per player selected from its area. There is no other alternative. At any rate there is no time left to look for alternatives. So each Association should be asked to pay its quota immediately. Otherwise their players should be replaced by others who can pay.

I refuse to believe that these Associations are not in a position to meet their liabilities. I am sure they can, but they do not want to—for the simple reason that they think that Bombay can well afford to shoulder the obligations of the rest of India. This is altogether a wrong attitude. And this must be brought home to all concerned. Is there any other plausible explanation for their failure?

HOCKEY TEAM FIRST

If the hockey team cannot go by sea owing to non-availability of berths they will have to be sent by air. That means an additional expense of Rs. 10,000. Who is going to pay this extra sum? Those who talk of spending money lavishly should be the first to raise it from their own quarters. That has not been forthcoming yet. I hope it will come later than never. One thing is however certain that whether other teams go or not, the Hockey Champions of the World must be sent to England to defend India's title.

I wish it were possible to hold an urgent meeting of the I.O.A. Council to decide the question of division of the collected amount on the basis of importance of each side. Then this rush for London by all and sundry would have been reasonably curtailed.

REASONABLE DISCRIMINATION.

We know how the rest of them will fare. Nothing but inglorious exit await for most of them. I am not one of those who are ashamed of defeats. There is no discredit in losing a battle—provided you have fought well. I am afraid that most of our men will fail miserably in their respective games

Then why should they be sent at all and at such a great expense? The answer is a simple one. They are going there for education and for gaining experience. The object is a laudable one. Nobody would mind the heavy cost—only if we had the money. In the absence of funds we have got to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving ones.

LESSON FOR FUTURE

Unfortunately this is not possible at the present stage. So the deserving and the undeserving ones are likely to share our poor resources in a more or less equal measure. This is neither just nor fair. But I doubt if any of these Sporting bodies will claim anything less for that reason. It was therefore a mistake to make a common fund under such circumstances. If each association had been left to raise funds for itself, they would have received support from the Government and the public according to their importance. However it is no use crying over the spilt milk. But it is a lesson to be remembered in the future

MEANINGLESS.

I hear that all the teams will assemble in Bomaby on June 1. Although the hockey players may not travel with the rest of them, they will gather here for the purpose of training. If they go by air, they will have to remain here for more than a month. To my mind this is a needless waste of time and money. Whatever practice and training our boys need must be given in the conditions under which they will play in England.

Is there any comparison between Bombay's monsoon with that of London? The B. P. H. A. ground will be turned into a lake as soon as the first showers begin. Is it possible to play hockey on a lake? I know our boys may have to play under conditions far from ideal. But let them get used to them on the spot. It would therefore be wiser if they are asked to gather here a week or ten days before the date of departure and try to make the best of the situation here. It will save a good deal of expense to the I. H. F. and weary feeling to the players.

SOCCER EXHIBITIONS.

It is now practically certain that our football team will make the journey to Europe next month. Parab, Papen and Sanjiva of Bombay will accompany the team. The tourists will play a couple of exhibition matches at the Cooperage, one against the Trades and the other against a combined Bombay A. As these matches are intended to help the Olympic Fund for Soccer I hope the football fans of the city will extend their wholehearted support to these engagements. They must remember that the seeds that are being sown now may yield to as a rich harvest in the future, though the immediate fruits may be somewhat disappointing—and even bitter.

MULLAFEROZE RETURNS BEST TIMING FOR 1000 METRES SPRINT

Bangalore Cycling Trials

BANGALORE, May 21 (A.P.I.): The quarter and semifinals in the All-India cycling trials for selection to the world Olympics in the 1,000 metres cycling sprint (time for last 200 metres) were held this afternoon. R.J. Mullaferoze and J.F. Amin (both from Bombay) qualified for the finals which will be held tomorrow evening.

For the third place Sarkari (Bombay) beat R. Noble (Bombay).

R. J. Mullaferoze recorded best timing (13 9/10 secs.) today. This is three-tenth second behind the All-India record established by Simons in 1946, world record being 12 seconds.

The Southern India Athletic Championships were held here today at the Olympic stadium grounds as an adjunct to the All-India cycling selections. About 175 Athletes from Mysore, Madras and Kolhapur participated.

Following are the results:

MEN'S EVENTS (Finals).

SHOT PUT: P. O. Warkey 1, R.R. Fowler and G. Baldre 3. distance: 37 feet and 5 inches.

DISCUS THROW: P.O. Varkey 1, M.H. Rendale 2 and Fowler 3. distance: 102 feet and 1 inch.

5000 METRES RUN: Eraiah 1, Hanumanthiah 2 and Govind Rao 3.

Time: 16 minutes 43 1/5 seconds.

RUNNING LONG JUMP: H. Rebello 1. R.P.D. Rebello 2 and P.L. Ganeshan 3. Distance: 22 feet and 2 1/2 inches.

WOMEN'S EVENTS (Finals).

JAVELIN THROW: I. Hunt 1, Nirajakshi 2 and H. Soares 3. Distance: 67 feet and 6 inches.

DISCUS THROW: Nirajakshi 1, M. Soares 2 and Y. Soares 3. Distance: 65 feet and 1 3/4 inches.

500 METRES CYCLING: W. George 1, Leela Srinath 2 and Ivy Walensky 3.

Time: 48 secs.

GRADUAL DEGENERATION OF HEALTH

Excessive, or even normal carbohydrate food, such as rice, flour, ata, sugar, gur etc., and intellectual work with very little physical excercise, produce constipation and upset digestion leading to gradual degeneration of health. Livergen and moderate carbo-hydrate food relieves the condition.

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IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO. LTD.

5, Church Lane CALCUTTA.

Successor To Ambassador Grady Not Yet Selected

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPA) White House sources said today that President Truman was not yet decided on the successor to the United States Ambassador to India, Henry F. Grady, whose nomination as Ambassador to Greece will be sent to the Senate shortly

They said that Grady was selected to take the Greek post because he was the only person available who combined the necessary qualifications of being a businessman and having had previous experience in Greece.

These sources pointed out that the United States aid programme for Greece, plus the fact that the United States Ambassador there was constantly called upon for advice on economic matters, made it necessary to have someone who had business as well as diplomatic experience.

Grady, former head of the American President Steamship Lines, served on the mission which observed the Greek elections

Dilip Bose Loses Mixed Event: French Tennis

Dilip Bose (India) and Mrs. B. Carris (Britain) were eliminated in the first round of the mixed doubles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships losing to J. Brubnon (France) and Mlle. A. Welwers (Luxemburg) 3/6, 7/5, 6/1.

Teeth Knocked Off

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Placing Reginald Joseph before Mr. M. Nasarullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Dongri Police stated that he had knocked off some of the teeth of a man, with his fist, yesterday.

He was released on bail, in the sum of Rs. 250.

Italian Inventors At Work

ROME,—This year's crop of Italian inventions is rich and strange. An examination of 8,000 patents filed with authorities reveals that there still are eternal optimists among us who believe man can fly like a bird with wings attached to his shoulders or float through the air in a carriage drawn by a team of eagles. In addition to the 8,000 claims made for official patents, it is estimated that there are some 15,000 smaller inventive gadgets that are tried out annually on the public or submitted to manufacturers.

Among some 30,000 "inventors" of the small individual class there may be one Alexander Graham Bell or Thomas Edison. But for one original inventive mind, there appear to be 20,000 minor crackpots, judging from some of the ideas and gadgets on the list. "Crackpot." perhaps, is a hardword "Fantasy" would be juster, for many of these inventions reveal a whimsical and comical view of man's necessities and are worthy of a fairy-tale world.

On the other side of the line are the professional researchers, whose work falls into a more recondite category. These are the trained physicists, engineers, chemists and electricians who work for big industries, perfecting machines and devices that are rapidly revolutionizing our mode of life.

But first, the Jules Verne School —the amateur mechanics, engineers and fret workers who sit at home in the evening taking to bits and assembling the kitchen clock for fun, dreaming of perpetual motion and occasionally getting smitten by a bright idea.

The palm for these kitchen-table geniuses goes to the inventor of a plate with a false bottom, so that by the touch of a button the bottom pops up and the eater places unwanted scraps of food in a special compartment, "enabling the upper surface of the plate to be used for the next course." The inventor claims this will save restaurants and homes millions of dollars annually in labour, soap and breakages.

AUTOMATIC TOOTHBRUSH

Honors to the inventor of the "Automatic toothbrush." This device is described as "A rotating toothbrush driven by hydraulic pressure." The idea is to attach the brush to the lavatory tap and let the water do the boring work of moving it up and down. The prospectus of this one claims that "It leaves the hands free for other necessities of the toilet."

High on the list comes the patent for 'concealing springs in the the soles of shoes in order to facilitate walking.' This invention is heralded as a boon to postmen, policemen and "peripatetic professionals in general."

The "electrical walking stick" should be taken in company with the springy shoes. It is described as a "practical portable radiator, invaluable for warming both hands and feet in public conveyances."

More businesslike is the "reversible envelope," which can be turned inside out and used again. Also, the "singlehandled nutcracker" though the principle of this thing is rather obscure.

A patent for making bicycles out of compressed paper and tomato stalks may have a great future; but nothing like the promise of "Bicycle with a built-in umbrella which can be automatically released in case of rain."

While the individual inventors continue their good work of making better mousetraps and more efficient potato peelers, the Italian scientific world proper seems to have fallen on hard times.

According to Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti, president of the Italian National Council of Research, the best brains are leaving, mostly for the United States and South America.

Reviewing the last five years, Colonnetti points out that more than 50 of Italy's foremost scientists have been "Beguiled away" by tempting offers from abroad or because of the lack of funds and equipment at home. Before that, racial persecution and Fascist "stupidity" played havoc among the ranks of the intellectuals. "A nation pays a high cost for this policy," adds the distinguished scientist.

"Let us remind ourselves of how much America has profited from giving a haven to European scientists and ideas," says Prof. Colonnetti. "Radio came from Italy, the diesel engine from Germany, sulphanilimides from France, penicillin and Rayon from England. It was the Englishman Chadwick who discovered neutrons; and the German and Austrian Meitner who, following along the lines of the Italian Fermi, discovered the evidence of atomic fission of uranium, all of which lead to the construction of the atomic bomb."

LACK OF FUNDS

The lack of funds, as always, was the trouble. The professor said that he had fought for three years to get a few thousand dollars for the National Institute of Research, but the need was for millions.

"Yet the United States is planning to devote 1 per cent of the national income of $210,000,000,000 to research.

As a typical example of the handicaps Italian scientists work under, Prof. Colonnetti cites the case of Prof. Alberto Piccone, Director of the National Council of Research. Piccone is working on problems that require immense mathematical calculations, representing months of complicated and difficult figuring.

"Yet there are machines which can do the work in a few hours," Prof. Colonnetti says. "We cannot afford to buy them. Our science is falling years behind that of other nations."

Taking Your Tooth Out— When And Why

When is a dentist justified in extracting a tooth? This question is an important one since not only are teeth very important to life and healthy living generally, but also one particular tooth just by being where it belongs helps to keep every other tooth in good health.

Contrary to the belief of some people, dentists do not take delight in removing teeth. Just as a physician prefers, where possible, to avoid a major operation by the skilful use of medicines and treatment, so the dentist prefers to exert his skill by treating and saving a tooth.

In some cases, however, an extraction is not only justifiable but imperative. Since the condition of the patient's blood and his general health play an important part in the decision, it is often necessary for him to undergo medical examination first.

BLOOD CRITERION

If it is found that the patient's blood is in good condition and is rich in the oxygen-carrying substance known as haemoglobin: that his heart and kidneys are functioning properly and, in general, his health is good bar his infected tooth, then, provided that there is a reasonable assurance that the infection can be removed, the dentist is justified in endeavouring to save the tooth by treatment. If, on the other hand, the patient's blood is in poor condition and there are indications that his infected tooth is either directly or indirectly responsible for kidney or heart troubles, then the tooth should be extracted at once.

Where the patient is healthy, it is unlikely that the presence of an infected tooth undergoing treatment will jeopardise the patient's fitness. But where the infected molar is already causing harm to the blood stream and internal organs, any further delay might result in serious illness. People do not generally realise what harmful effects may accrue through the constant absorption of poison from an infected molar.

INFANTILE CASES

In the case of children, the early loss of a first molar is extremely undesirable and should be avoided whenever possible. The first molars serve as guides for the position taken by the next teeth and they are therefore necessary for the normal formation of the completed jaw and normal placement of the teeth. The early loss of a first molar allows the adjacent teeth to tip into the vacant space, thus disturbing the natural relationships of the teeth.

But the individual whose mother has taken care in his prenatal, infantile and childhood needs with regard to proper care of the mouth, and who has subsequently fallen into the good habit of constant and intelligent attention to the teeth will, in all probability, live his life without ever having to face the problem of extraction.

GREATEST MALARIA DISCOVERY IN 40 YEAR

Two men have, between them, recently made huge strides in the battle to end one of India's and the world's greatest killers — malaria, reports the "Daily Graphic", London.

One is 61-year-old Col. H.E. Shortt, Director of the Department of Parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The other is an unknown man who volunteered to act as a human test-tube to set the seal of success on the Colonel's work. For Colonel Shortt made his discovery after more than 10 years of research.

It has been acclaimed by scientists the world over as the greatest single step against malaria for 40 years. So important is his find considered that Col. Shortt broadcast to the Far East recently that no time should be lost in telling research workers in the tropics.

"When the mosquito bites a person the malaria parasites live in the blood stream for about half an hour", said Colonel Shortt. "For 30 years we have been trying to discover where they go until they emerge again 10 days later as full-blown malaria germs.

"Experimenting on animals, the secret was found after painstaking research. The parasites went to the animal's liver.

"The next step was to find out if the parasites behave the same way in the human body. At a hospital near Epsom, a patient who was about to undergo treatment agreed to have an operation, and his liver was examined for the germs afterwards. There were the parasites.

"Now research workers know where to aim in applying drug cures."

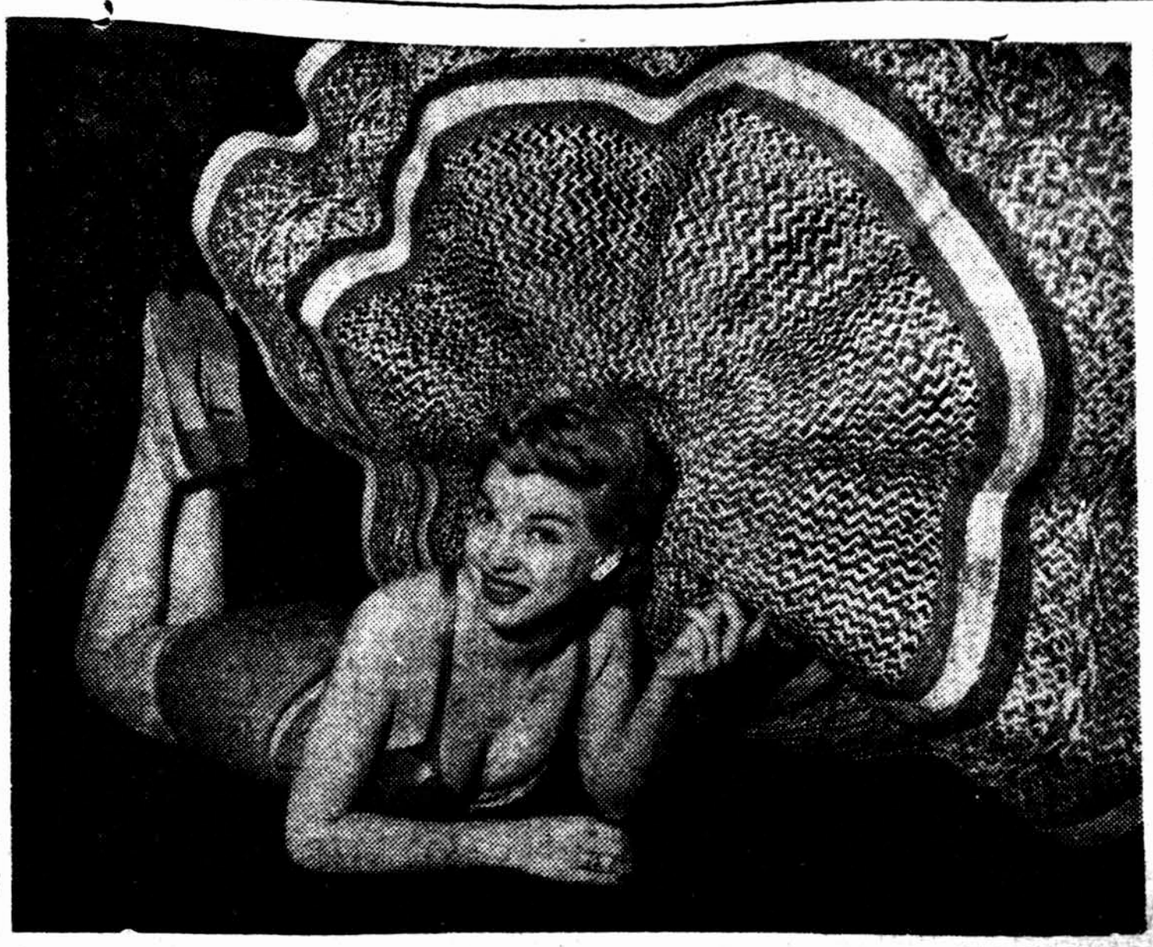
Colonel Shortt was assisted by Dr. B. Malamos, of Athens University, and Dr. P.C.C. Garnham, of London University

ASAF ALI ENTERTAINED AT CAIRO

Dr. Syud Hussain, India's A mbassador to Egypt, gave a party to the Indian community at Cairo in honour of Mr. Asaf Ali

Theatre On Wheels

Equipment Of Modern "Strolling Players"



Outstanding among the attractions at the Travel and Vacation Show at Grand Central Palace, New York is this luscious Miss . . . Her name is Janis Cooper and she has been chosen as 'Miss Vacation' and is seen posing under really outside-in hats.

By Joan Littlefield

Three young Englishmen, an actor, Wilfred Harrison, a play director, R. H. Ward, and an engineer, John Ridley, are constructing a prefabricated theatre on wheels which will enable them to take good plays to any part of Britain without having to search for a suitable hall for performance, or lodgings for their actors.

Harrison and Ward were members of the Adelphi Players, a company which, during World War II visited many small towns and villages. In Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, Ridley was called in to adapt a tiny hall for their show. "Why not have your own theatre?" he asked, and subsequently designed the Century Theatre consisting of four vehicles which, though travelling as single units, can be fitted together so as to make a stage, and an auditorium to seat 200 people.

The trio acquired four ex-Royal Air Force trucks, which Ridley stripped, and on which he has begun to erect his travelling theatre. As it is made mainly of aluminium, there is no difficulty about getting materials — the small amount of wood needed has already been purchased.

The design of the theatre has been made strictly in accordance with licensing authorities' regulations, as regards seats, number of exits, fire fighting appliances and so on. The stage will be permanently fitted with all necessary equipment; there will be dressing-rooms to accommodate twelve persons and adequate storage space for costumes and properties. The seats will be comfortable, the floor raked and the building heated and ventilated. Electricity will be generated noiselessly on the site. Heating will come from infra-red panels on the floor of the auditorium.

Company Of Twelve

It is intended to have a company of twelve, of which eight will be actors, one an advance manager, one stage manager, one driver and general utilities man, and one cook — very necessary with a band of travellers who intend to do their own catering.

It is estimated that the theatre can be erected ready for performance in four hours and dismantled ready for the road in three. The Company's living quarters will travel with the theatre in more trucks, making 13 in all. There will be two persons to each vehicle. Everyone will have a bed-sitting room, 11ft. by 7ft. 6ins., and there will be a common dining room and bathing facilities. The Century Theatre will, in fact, be independent, like a travelling circus or fair, of everything except site, water and audience. By joining the Showmen's Guild, the Century will be able to park on fair grounds.

"We think this arrangement will be ideal after our experiences in local theatrical diggings," said Mr. Harrison. "We intend to pay each member of the team a flat rate of £2 a week which, with all-in living should equal £7, quite an average salary for a touring player in Britain.

"We intend primarily to visit small towns and villages, but any community inadequately served with theatres can be included in our tours. Already we have the support of many rural and urban district councils and local education authorities.

Three Plays On Each Tour

"We reckon that our complete caravan will cost around £9,000; so far we have raised exactly half that amount. Our backers range from a girl's school to a Trades Council, and we have had many small sums from individuals. Once we are launched, we reckon our running expenses will be around £180 a week. We are prepared to visit any part of Britain and eventually go overseas. We have already had an enquiry from Australia, for instance. In fact, I visualise a team of caravans, if this first venture is successful.

"Our initial plan is to run three three-month tours a year, adding a new production to our repertory on each tour, travelling around five miles a day, and doing two or three night stands. We propose taking three plays on each tour and are allowing for the necessary space to carry props, scenery and costumes."

Turkey At The Cross-Roads

(Continued From Page 4)

would fight even if the United States and Britain could not help us!'

However, the Soviet Russians are also well aware of the toughness of Turkish resistance and, as even Moscow does not wish to provoke a war at this moment, it is safe to prophesy that the Soviet Russians will attempt to undermine Turkey by more subtle means. Encirclement will probably be the first step. If the Soviet Union could gain control of Persia, Iraq and Syria, Turkey would be cut off from most of the Middle East. As it is, Turkey is already menaced in the Balkans by two of Moscow's satellites, Bulgaria and Rumania, whose press make daily attacks on their neighbour. Soviet-controlled airfields in Bulgaria could also constitute a real threat to Istanbul, and once again the Turks are thankful that Ataturk had the foresight to transfer the capital into the interior of Anatolia at Ankara.

Soviet Infiltration

Although there is little love lost between the Turks and the Soviet Russians, at the moment, the possibility of a "rapprochement" is not to be excluded. The future of Turko-Russian relations depends a great deal on the final aims of the Kremlin. If the Soviet Union is merely safeguarding its frontiers and is not aiming at world domination, there is no reason why a new pact of friendship and non-aggression should not be signed between the two Powers. The Soviet Russians, who have a certain respect for the Turks, know that Turkey will never attack the Soviet Union, and even in the event of a final clash between the United States and the Soviet Union, Turkey would undoubtedly attempt to remain neutral as she did in the recent World War. However, future events may force the Turks to choose between these two world Powers.

Meanwhile this country, which holds one of the keys to the Middle East by its geographic position, is probably at the cross-roads of its destiny. Recent events in Eastern Europe have shown the Soviet Union has little patience with a nation that seeks to remain a bridge between the East and the West. At the same time, Turkey is not a suitable country for the usual methods of Communist infiltration. Turkey, like the Soviet Union, is already state-controlled and state-directed. President Ismet Ineunu's regime is still strong, and even the opposition Democratic Party is staunchly patriotic. Moscow may feel that such a great power as the Soviet Union must be allowed bases to control the Dardanelles and the outlet into the Eastern Mediterranean, but it seems that such bases can only be obtained at the point of the sword.

More dangerous for Turkey is the possibility of Soviet infiltration into neighbouring Persia; an increase of Soviet influence in neighbouring countries like Syria and Iraq, and the collapse of the present democratic Greece would be exceedingly serious for the Turks. But, despite the troubled future, the Turks face their destiny with an Asiatic calm. They have great faith in their fighting abilities, and one of their best younger generals, Salih Pasha, is now Chief-of-Staff, and he is the idol of his men. American aid is being constructive and helpful, and the Turks are gradually expanding their foreign trade. This nation has also a touching faith in the recuperative powers of the British Empire. Today, Turkey wants peace to complete social and political experiments. But only Moscow and its leaders can supply the answer to: 'Will Turkey be allowed to live in peace?'

—("WORLD REVIEW").

WINNING CONTRACT

(By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.)

There were several traps for East in today's deal and he eluded them all. West opened the diamond seven. Putting up the king would have given South three diamond tricks; by ducking, he held declarer to only two.

South won with the jack and finessed the club ten. In with the queen, it was a temptation for East to shift to a heart, in the hope of knocking out dummy's re-entry, but the bidding indicated that this could not succeed. If South did not have the heart king he must surely have the queen, and any heart lead was bound to give North two entries in the suit, and to give declarer plenty of time to establish the clubs.

Spades, therefore, was the obvious shift, and here was another pitfall. If West had either the queen or the ace of spades, a low lead would insure two tricks in the suit. And if two tricks were all that were needed, East's correct play would be a low spade. But this was a case where the defenders needed "three" spade tricks—two would not stop the game. So, even at the risk of making only one spade, if it should turn out that South had the ace-nine and one or more small ones, East had to lead the spade king and prepare to unblock by playing the ten on the second spade. This would defeat the contract if West had queen-nine-eight-small, or better.

West did have "better" in that he had the ace-nine. But West had to complete a good defense by ducking the second lead of East's ten-spot and allowing North's jack to win the trick. When he made this play, there was no way for South to make his contract. Without bringing in the clubs he could not win nine tricks and, when East won a second club trick, his third spade lead gave West the two additional tricks necessary to set the hand.

East-West vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 5
♡ A 10 6 4
◇ 8
♣ A J 9 7 3 2

WEST
♠ A 9 6 4
♡ 9 5 3 2
◇ 7 5 2
♣ 8 4

EAST
♠ K 10 7
♡ J 8
◇ K 10 9 3 4
♣ K Q 6

SOUTH
♠ Q 8 3 2
♡ K Q 7
◇ A Q J 6
♣ 10 5

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1◇	Pass
1♠	Dbl	Pass	2N.T.
Pass	3♣	Pass	3N.T.
All Pass			

Twelve Years' Fight To Prove A Woman's Innocence

(Continued from Page 2)

To his horror, the court pronounced her guilty of murdering her husband under "extenuating circumstances" and sentenced her to prison for life!

Pardoned And Died

The shock to Lachaud was so great that he swore a vow never to give up until he had freed the innocent woman.

He lodged appeal after appeal on her behalf only to have each refused. He started a campaign to whip up public sympathy on her behalf and so force the government to free her. He aroused public sympathy easily enough but Marie still stayed in prison.

Among other efforts, he persuaded two Prussian investigators. Herr Noerner and Herr Temme of the Criminal Court of Berlin, to investigate the evidence. These two famous jurists compiled a report in which they proved that Marie had been falsely convicted and stated that Denis Barbier was the person who had brought about the death of Lafarge.

Barbier, incidentally, had disappeared during the trial after being asked a number of very awkward questions by Lachaud.

Lachaud carried on the fight without cease. However, Marie languished in prison for 12 years before he was finally able to convince the authorities in Paris that there had been a grave miscarriage of justice.

After a brief enquiry, she was granted a full pardon and released from gaol only a few months before she died of consumption at the age of 36.

War Against Disease

TO THE BUILDERS OF TOMORROW, by Madhuri Desai, Oxford University Press, Rs. 8|8.

Do you know that every minute one Indian dies from lung or respiratory diseases and seven from one kind of fever or another? If you don't know, and even if you do, you must read this book. For ninety per cent of the deaths occur from preventible diseases and it is only due to our ignorance, poverty, unhygienic habits and superstitious—not to mention lack of medical facilities—that India has to pay such a huge toll of man-power.

Madhuri Desai's book unfolds the exciting story of the victory of science over disease. The narrative is in the form of letters to two children and each letter details a particular disease or scientific discovery in a simple yet vivid style. From an account of mankind's first reliance on magic and the witch-doctor, we are gradually enlightened about the heroic work of men like Koch, Ross and Jenner.

This book thus fills a gap in the average school and university curriculum but it does much more than that. It is a book with a high social purpose, which will prick the conscience of every citizen. The remarkable —and often horrifying—photographs have been chosen deliberately to shock the reader into realizing how urgent is the need for the extension of social and medical services in India.

This book should have been, however, addressed to the builders of TODAY rather than of Tomorrow. We have already neglected the task of national health too long and in a free India it should enjoy top priority. As the author writes:

"Socialized medicine modulated to our needs and our conditions strikes me as the only solution of our task in India. Health will have to be a central subject, directed and planned for the whole country. It is more important than External Affairs, Defence, Finance or Commerce."

One hopes that this publication—which should be in every school library—makes us realize the paramount need of building our future on the sure and sound foundation of national health.

N.

ECONOMIC REALITIES

PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING IN INDIA, by R. N. Chatterjee, M.A., H. Chatterjee and Co., Ltd., 19, Shamcharan Dey St., Calcutta. Price Rs. 6-4.

"In war time", said Lord Keynes, "we move from the age of plenty to the age of scarcity....the size of the civilian cake is fixed." The rationale of war finance, rationing supplementing price control, is not only to reconcile the demands of war and the claims of private consumption without resort to inflation, but also the minimisation of necessary sacrifice for those least able to bear it. This thesis, which has been awarded the Jubilee Research Prize of the Calcutta University, starts with a painstaking summary of the extant literature on the subject and contains interesting suggestions regarding maintenance of freedom of choice under rationing, "a freedom which properly belongs to independent personalities but not to units of a totalitarian ant-heep."

The reader who hopefully scans the books for lessons of war-time controls will turn away disappointed at the superficial suggestion like that on stabilisation of agricultural prices. He might have usefully analysed the financial implications of a price stabilisation policy in its most popular form—forward pricing with compensatory payments whenever market prices fall below forward prices. The author seems to be inclined to the system of fixed prices and government buying; if the fixed price is to reach the producer the Government will have to buy directly from the producer and will be saddled with the task of storing and marketing. There seems to be no warrant for the author's optimistic conclusion that our government has sucessfully solved these problems in the past or is equipped with experience to do so in the future.

In his note on "decontrol," the author rightly pleads for the existence of control's so long as inflation and war-created scarcities exist. The recent experiments of the Government in decentralising and de-controlling food and cloth show at what cost Government can fly against economic realities. That the cost is generally borne by the poor voiceless millions subjects the Government to the grave rebuke of adding to economic stupidity the graver crime of moral meanness. The author rightly rejects the notion that the vast supply of wartime money necessitates stabilisation of the economy at the present level of high prices. For, while "profits go by lifts wages go by stairs" and wages trying to catch up with profits will set up a cumulative inflationary spiral. One may agree that there is no great merit in getting things done by the Administrative Service which cannot be done by the impersonal and automatic market mechanism; only in the present economic set-up such automatic working will go counter to our sense of social justice.

S. P. T.

Urdu Scientific Literature

JADEED MALOOMAT-I-SCIENCE—VOLUME I, by Aftab Hasan—(Anjuman-Taraqqie Urdu (India)—Delhi)—Pages: 472; Rs. 9 (Language: Urdu).

This book is being presented to the readers as the first volume of a series of ten. Originally, it consisted of a few chapters of topical interest in Scientific literature. The author now proposes to present more scientific matter of general interest by concentric method—widening the circle of subject matter in subsequent volumes. The topics under which he proposes to do this are: Astronomy; Evolution of Earth and Life Manifestation of Energy and Industries. The author is a well-known writer of scientific literature; he has been editing 'Science" the only Urdu Journal of its kind, for a fairly long time. Each chapter of this book is developed from elementary principles with a historical introduction. One would, therefore, expect that the chapter on Wireless would be preceded by the explanation of the fundamentals of electricity, before the reader is initiated into the details of Wireless and Radio. Similarly, the inclusion of Paper Industry in the very first volume leaves the impression on the reader that it is more of a "Miscellany" than an "Encyclopaedia" of scientific information as it has been called by some.

The author, however, deserves congratulations for his pleasing style. The language is mostly non-technical and simple and the occasional quotations from poetry have made the book interesting. The printing is neat and the get up attractive. It is desirable that in books of this type, the technical terms and the names, whether of Urdu or of English, should have all the necessary vowel marks so that the reader may not feel any difficulty in pronouncing the unfamiliar words

On the whole, the book is a useful addition to the Urdu literature.

S. S. D.

It was by chance that I met a little boy in a local train. He smiled at me a knowing smile. I asked him if he knew me and how. He told me that he had seen me somewhere, but he could not recollect where. "Are you a member of any Balkan-ji-Bari Unit?" I asked him. He replied, "No." "Where do you stay?"—was my next question. At Andheri" he said Sure enough, I have not many acquaintances at Andheri.

He began to tell me about passing his examination. He was going to an uncle at the Carmichael Road, and would get down at the Grant Road Railway Station. Again he drifted to his studies: "I would have secured a higher rank," he said, but his illness had come in the way. I gave him "Shabash", and told him not to worry about his rank. He was a brilliant boy, I reassured him.

When we were just nearing Grant Road, he began to remove out his bag which was lying under the bench—He tried this once, twice, and now the third time. I told him that I would give it to him when he had alighted from the compartment. The train stopped, and there was somebody at the platform to receive him. I handed the bag to him. The child smiled and departed.

Thus we get a number of chances in Bombay to form momentary acquaintances. On another occasion there was a great rush in the compartment. A girl dragged herself in, and as people pushed and pulled, she was almost getting squeezed. I offered her a seat beside myself. She began to speak to me of her varied experiences. We felt as if we knew each other since ages. Now there was one more seat available. Immediately she called her brother to come and occupy it. How active she was!

Once again she started with her stories. Now we had reached Khar. A job it was to get out. She kindly held my things, and when I had been successful in going out from the compartment, she passed them on to me. I thanked her for this help. She also did not forget to thank me for my courtesy. The train began to move, and we smiled at each other. Never again have we met: But for a short while and in such a short time how free had we become with eachother!

* * *

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya and Shrimati Vidyaben Motwani visited Poona and attended the Educational Inspectors' Conference at the invitotion of the Director of Public Insaruction, Province of Bombay. Shri Shewak Bhojraj gave a demonstration of the Auto-Education Box, brought out by the Balkan-ji-Bari, and explained its utility with the help of different charts for the education of small boys and girls.

In the series of Information Lectures, organised by the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri O. P Goel spoke on the "Behaviour Problems of Growing Children" at the Lower Parel Labour Welfare Centre, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj on the "Parents Attitudes towards their Children" at the Bandra Contenary Lodge.

Shri R. Raman, President, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and other friends of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari visited the National Headuarqters at Khar, and dined with Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

Preparations for holding a Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition are in full swing, and complete information in this connection may be obtained from its Secretary, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, "Saroj Nivas", Juhu Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

The Annual General Meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari is proposed to be held on Saturday, 12th June and Sunday, 13th June, at the Civil Secretariat, Committee Room, Bombay. Shri B. G. Kher will preside.

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sankh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and add. and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. Write for them to-day—just now!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Ah! That Balloon! . . . Have I not lifted the Globe on my head?—What say you? (Photos by Nanubhai Shah).

"To Me First!" "Did You Give Or Not?" "Fully Satisfied!"

(Photos: Nanubhai Shah of Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari).

Let us talk it over—

At I sit here in the window I see across the maidan small batches of men (and at times women too) bathing their muscular limbs under the tap. By no stretch of imagination can I or you accuse them of cultivating the 'open air' fad. 'Open air' has been too constant a factor in their lives to retain any glamour so necessary for a thing to because a fashion or fad.

You will realise the truth of my remark for yourselves if you only go a little nearer this bathing scene. For these bathers do not carry with them the paraphernalia of a shampoo, soap and a trukish towel.

Their bathing costume is just one strip of cloth. And before they take a bath, they have to wash their clothes first and put them to dry in the sun and breeze. They have no fresh change of clothes! I have seen even women drying one half of the sari while the other half still covers their modesty.

This is not such an uncommon sight in a big place like Bombay Conditions in the villages can easily be imagined. We haven't yet forgotten the Bengal famin during which human beings didn't hesitate to rob a dead fellowman of his last covering. And it is no sensational exaggeration when I say that there have been instances where the poor relatives of a cholera victim have been unwilling to burn the dead man's clothes. Modern ideas of hygiene, disinfection, isolation etc. cannot appeal to them through the crust of centuries-old poverty.

* * *

Contrast with this scene the dissatisfaction we felt when cloth rationing was first introduced. That hardships should be shared by all under a national emergency was allogether a novel idea for us. No sooner that emergency was over than we began to chafe at the continuation of cloth rationing. Our hearts gladdened at the mere thought of de-control. When decontrol became a reality, we flocked to the shops to buy more and more cloth. And now the merchants are having their revenge by extracting from the buyers the most fantastic prices. Perhaps it is a well-deserved punishment for us who had all the while forgotten the vast numbers who were getting some benefit out of the rationing of cloth. Those of us who must have two pairs of saris (or dhotis) every six months, that too for home wear — and a few more saris and suits for "evening wear" could always buy costlier foreign stuff.

* * *

American presidential elections in the past have been watched with interest all over the world while the ensuing elections well may affect history of mankind for many years to come with continued disagreement between Russia and the other Big Powers and the race for atomic weapons, one shudders to think of the fate of human civilisation in the event of a major clash between these countries!

In view of these grim possibilities, the news of a "Madam President's Party's standing for a woman candidate is heartening indeed. A public opinion survey conducted by the organization shows three likelies: Mrs. Roosevelt, Claire Booth Luce and the Duchess of Windsor. It would be very interesting to speculate the reactions of Britain in case the Duchess emerges triumphaet Claire Booth Luce, a dramatist of note and a leading society lady is not likely to help the cause of peace. The happiest choice would obviously be Eleanor Roosevelt, a woman of great understanding and wide sympathies. She is not just the wife of a great man In fact she played a valuable part in making him great and she has shared with him the vision of world Peace.

But looking at American history one fears all this may prove only wishful thinking. For, in spite of the nation's democratic traditions it has rarely favoured a woman for a ministerial position. However, the Yankees who pride upon their willingness to try anything new might as well make this experiment of having a woman as the Head of the State. Let women have chance where men have failed—in the cause of international peace.

—*Leela*

Dr. Edith Summerskill Discusses

MARRIAGE AND A CAREER

By MADGE CASTLE

In the world of today it is expected that women will play their part and do a job of work. What is that work to be? Will it give personal satisfaction as well as a living? Will it be a good life? The views of women who have made their mark, stimulate and encourage. Dr. Edith Summerskill, politician and physician, Parliamentary Secretary at the British Ministry of Food, married, mother of a son and daughter, is one such woman whose advice is worth hearing.

TALL, slim and crisp, Dr. Summerskill sat at her workmanlike desk in her pleasant room at the Ministry.

"Opportunities for women have never been greater", she said. "Today the world is in favour of careers for women. Twenty years ago it was against them. Daughters now have rights equal to those of sons.

"I feel strongly that every girl should be trained to do some useful work in the world and to earn her living. Then if she marries and finds opportunity she may continue with her career.

"In choosing her work", she went on, "a girl should follow her natural aptitudes and consider her temperament. There is not much question of a safe or an adventurous career for a girl. Adventurous careers are more for boys. But, as in life, a girl with grit and initiative can make her adventures. If she works up to a post where there will be responsibility, where she will have to make decisions, she will avoid the dull and commonplace.

"It seems to me, however, that many young people are unambitious; not in a sense of making money, but in their desire to get on in their own chosen work. They settle down into routine jobs. They dodge responsibilities, and they like it that way. But what a lot they miss!"

Her success recipe for marriage plus a career?

"Be sure to marry the right man!" came the lightning reply. "That is the first essential since the woman who combines marriage and a career finds life strenuous and sometimes difficult; therefore she needs the co-operation of her husband above all things. Energy is needed also. Energy and drive that gets things done. Then doing two jobs calls for the ability to delegate certain work to someone else, and to be able to turn from one interest to another without too much strain".

World Of Politics

What about the world of politics? At the mention of a parliamentary career, Dr. Summerskill explained in her clear cut way that the first thing essential to a girl interested in politics is to be able to earn her living. Politics is not a money-making career.

A girl whose tastes lie in the direction of a parliamentary career can join a party at the age of 16. The best and really the only training for the work lies in experience. Voluntary work with the party of your choice, doing the real hard drudgery required.

"There is no correspondence course to the House of Commons", said Dr. Summerskill. The thinking girl, who means to get somewhere in politics should work in elections, speak at meetings, serve on committees, organise and arrange all sorts of activities. This will test her zeal and wholeheartedness. In it she will prove her mettle as a political worker.

"A girl of this type is usually a natural speaker. If not, she should train hard to be one, or she will not get far in politics".

How can she broaden her outlook generally? By reading and studying, perhaps some speciality like social conditions or child welfare; by following the newspapers, by talking about things and grappling with the current problems. All this calls for vitality and a keen, alert mind. It is hard work, but work which is rewarding since it aims at achievements about which she cares passionately.

"It can add interest and colour to life", she said.

Much Travelled

And her own political career? It began when she was co-opted on to the

(Continued On Page 8)

NEW FOOD ADVICE CENTRE OPEN ED

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, who formally opened the first Food Advice Centre in Essex, is seen here watching a demonstration in the mobile unit attached to the Centre.

Beauty Hints—V

Whistle For Lip Beauty!

By Elizabeth Taylor

I was surprised that anyone would want an article by me on beauty hints, but I had an idea.

The next day at MGM's studio school, I got all the girls of our age together for a 'beauty secret' conference. And the best secrets I am passing on to you!

Instead of using hard metal hair curlers, try using Dad's pipe cleaners. They are easier to handle—and much more comfortable to sleep on!

In order to bring out the natural luster of the hair, brush it for 15 minutes every day. By lying on the bed and hanging your head over the side, you will get twice as much good from these brushings.

Braiding the hair will help it grow by preventing the ends from splitting. Instead of putting your hair up every night, braid it, pulling hard with each twist.

Jane Powell adds cologne to the last rinsing water used on her hair. This keeps it fragrant and sweet-smelling until the next shampoo.

You might also try mixing cologne with the water used to sprinkle down slips and blouses before ironing.

A natural colouring effect will be gained by outlining your lips in a dark lipstick and filling in with a light shade. Remember too, that lipstick should be applied with a brush. Not with the lipstick itself.

And don't forget to 'blot' your lips with a tissue at least twice. This will keep that 'painted' look away.

Whistling is an excellent lip exercise and aids in shaping the mouth.

You will want to keep your teeth white and sparkling for an attractive smile. Try brushing them not only the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night but after each meal.

Brush down on the top teeth and

Lovely teen-aged movie star Elizabeth Taylor has only just reached the age when she can give advice to her peers—she was 16 last month— but if looks are any criterion, she can always talk about beauty. This fifth article of six is devoted to advise for teen-agers.

up on the bottom teeth. On the top of the teeth, brush straight across.

A girl's complexion should also be kept clean and sparkling. Every night before retiring, I never fail to scrub my face thoroughly with a soft complexion brush.

I like to keep sachets with my lingerie. I have found that lavender is the only fragrance that is not definite enough to conflict with any kind of cologne.

You can also keep your clothes fragrant by making tiny satin bags, filling them with sachet and attaching one to each of the hangars in your closet.

When summer comes, you will want to keep your tan from flaking. You can do this by massaging baby oil into the skin after being out in the sun, and finishing up with a friction rub using a large turkish towel.

If you don't have time to go to the beach or a pool, the rays of the sun can be reflected to advantage by sunbathing in your back yard on a white sheet.

Don't endanger your skin by tanning without a sunburn preventative. I make my own special lotion by mixing a few drops of iodine with a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and baby oil.

The expansive park of Holybrook Ho : is as exhilarating as its dining hall is cosy. A paradise to the kids and freedom from anxiety for the working mother.

DAY NURSERIES IN INDUSTRY

How Britain Enables Mothers To Work

By

Eugen Erdely

When Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently drew attention to Britain's need for 100,000 more women in its textile industries, the problem of enabling mothers with small children to work in textile factories was settled immediately

Nursery schools, nursery classes and day and 24-hour nurseries had been set up during World War II. These institutions are now needed again, and nurseries are to be reopened in the textile districts of Manchester Birmingham. Liverpool. Bradford and London

In 1939 there were 104 of these nurseries of which only 21 were maintained by local authorities. The overwhelming majority were run by voluntary organisations, mostly connected in one way or another with the factories By 1944 there were 1,550 nurseries taking care of 71,000 children by day, 900 of them maintained by local authorities. By June, 1947, the number of children in their care had fallen to 63.000; but it should soon attain the wartime level again

Nurseries were first developed on a large scale in 1941 when, during World War II, the need for women workers became general. Although the authorities preferred that women with children under two years of age should not leave their homes and go to work, it was not always possible to observe this principle

A few nurseries for children older than one year, therefore, were set up as exceptions. Then in 1944 the Education Act made it the duty of local education authorities to open nurseries for children between the ages of two and five

Happy Picture

Day schools are generally available where both parents are working and children do not get satisfactory attention. If the mother works in a factory for a few hours a day a nursery will look after the child. The mother brings the child before she goes to work, and collects him when she has finished work. Where the nursery is at or near the factory, the mother is able to see her child once or twice during the day. which is an advantage.

Nurseries are usually opened in former barrack huts, which can be adapted easily to accommodate children They are easy to heat, and have hot water and sanitary installations. Equipment is provided by the local authorities, but the staff have to make the nurseries as attractive as possible. Most of them are painted in gay colours with bright curtains and coloured toys. Books and flowers complete the happy picture.

The staff recruited for day nurseries are mainly girls aged 15 or 16 who remain at the nurseries until they are 18. Nursery work is good training for aspiring nurses. In World War II their training was not standardised, but now they are trained in such a way that they can get the National Nursing Certificate which admits them to hospital practice.

Unique Training

This training is in two parts—professional and general training. The first prepares them for their main calling as nurses, while the second develops their personality or interests e.g. music or the arts. Domestic science, biology and the study of woman's position in the home, the community and the nation. Each nursery is run by a qualified nurse and a doctor.

Times like the present, when it is necessary in the interests of national prosperity for mothers to return temporarily to factory work, are exceptional. For the very reason that it is known what a sacrifice it is for most mothers to leave the children to the care of others even temporarily, all efforts are being made to look after their children as well as possible.

The nurseries existing in June, 1947, and the 370 nursery schools are now to be increased, either by extensions or by the establishment of new schools. Some 50 factory creches have already been opened, and industries are turning increasingly to the local authorities for advice and asking for further nurseries to be set up.

Mothers are mighty pleased to leave their kids in this factory nursery of a Nottingham firm, while they are at work. Gay little overalls, three meals a day and cod-liver oil and orange juice are given free to the working women's children. And the fun for the young ones—sand buckets and spades for all of them and pram rides too.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

From Our Special Correspondent

PLANS & COMMITTEES GALORE

★ Another step towards "four Freedoms" was taken here during the week. The Government of India released for publication two very important documents. The Report showing action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the recommendatiois made by the Famine Inquiry Commission in their final Report, however, misfired. It hardly received the notice, it was intended to receive. Then came the final testament of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, of which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was the chairman. It received the full blaze of publicity.

The Committee has produced another five-year plan to increase foodgrains production by ten million tons. It, 'inter-alia' advocates large-scale multi-purpose projects, which would bring under plough 1,87,10,000 acres of land. How much already cultivated land these projects would submerge is not disclosed.

There is only one snag, namely that not one multi-Purpose Project would commence functioning within the next five years. Damodar VValley Authority has not yet been constituted and Mahanadi project is still foundation laying stage. Others are only within the realm of publicity.

The Other Shortcomings

Let me quote a member of the Committee, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. "If we are to think in terms of food production plans that would be implemented during the next five years, it is argued that the multi-Purpose projects, referred to therein do not constitute a solution:" he says.

There are three otlfer snags. First is building materials. The Railway Development Plan has to be abandoned, because it would have left hardly any building material for other development plans. Today the real bottleneck is not transport but steel.

Second snag. Multi-Puruose projects will require an army of expert technical men, not only for construction but also for working the projects. Outside Rai Kholsa Bahadur's High-sounding Commission, there is utter paucity of technical personnel in this country.

Third snag is finance. It is hardly possible to raise hundreds of crores of rupees to finance these projects.

Dr. Rao will be, therefore, believed, when he sayc that multi-purpose plans will not give India additional food production within the next five years.

Not One Multi-Purpose Project Envisaged By The Govt. Of India Would Be Likely To Commence Operating Within The Next 5 Years

Land Reclamation

Let Dr. Rao speak again. He says There is some obscurity regarding the time element involved in the third item put forward by the Committee, namely land reclamation sufficient to yield three million tons. This estimate is three times the amount originally suggested by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Sethi, as the maximum capable of achievement within the next period of five years. Moreover, reclamation of uncultivated land is likely to result in a much larger expenditure of our foreign exchanges, specially dollar. Reclamation of six million acres of land would cost Rs. 21 crores of foreign exchanges.

● Dr. Rao is a dry economist. He does not understand that twentyone crores of dollars would also proportionately oil the wheels of private business, and thereby lead to general prosperity of the country.

Dr. Rao pleads that the cost of production of foodgrains raised from uncultivated land would be uncompetitive. That may be so but we can always abandon an experiment. Experiments are not like the laws of Persians and Medes. They can be given up. The Nasik Printing Press can be relied upon to look after the cost. Machinery for implementation is more important than the plan. The Committee has, therefore, recommended the establishment of the Central Land Reclamation Organisation with a Board of seven Directors. It will be an autonomous body.

The Psychological Aspect

Dr. Rao is likely to be highly unpopular. He has actually brought in "farmer" and "cultivator" in his minute of dissent. Let me quote Dr. Rao. He says: "And yet the lines taken for dealing with the problem almost entirely overlook importance of creating the necessary psychology among the peasants and agricultural workers on which depends, in the last resort, the success of food production drives. I am convinced that increasing food production is not merely or even mainly the task of experienced administators or well qualified technical experts. It is essentially the task of making the farmer feel that he must produce more.

● Agriculture is one of those branches of economic activity where better personal attention, more sustained effort and greater enthusiasm on the part of the farmer can pay dividends in any country; it is particularly important in India, where there are so many difficulties in the way of providing the farmer with scientific and mechanical aids that his opposite numbers in other countries can get.

The only way of doing this is to make the Indian farmer feel that, by producing food, he not only earns a living but is also performing a vital national task. Why do not farmers figure more in the news? Do we read of farmers who are exceptionally competent and are showing an efficiency which deserves approbation of the nation? Do we find town folks going into rural areas and helping farmers at the time of their harvests so that the peasants feel that their occupation is that of national importance? It is important that there should be more effective propaganda not only among the farmers but among the urban population, about the important role of agriculture in the nation's life and security."

WHO WILL DELIVER THE GOODS?

Sri Bali Reddi's is another bungler. n a separate note he says:—"It was unanimously agreed that the Grow More Food Campaign did not produce the results aimed at. War time industrial production was many times greater than it was before the war. Why was it so? Because the Government did not hesitate to let the industrialists charge 'remunerative prices for their product commensurate with the rise in the cost of production. On the other hand, when it came to agriculture, every effort was made to restrict the agricultural prices and peasants were not assured of at least remunerative prices, let alone offering attractive prices. Moreover, another suicidal policy of allowing great disparity in prices of rice as between different provinces was also followed. No wonder that the peasants had no real inducement to concentrate on the production of foodgrains.

● Governments respect organisations. The industrialists are organised. The peasants and farmers are not organised The contention could be tested from the sugar and gur prices, Sugar today is selling at rupee one per seer as against nine annas a seer under control. No one is interested in gur, which is only a cottage industry.

The following note by the MADRAS Congress Government on the Cottage industry should be read with interest.

Traditional Lines

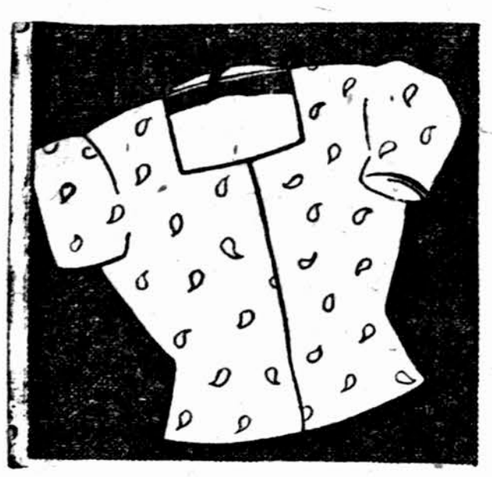
'No plan has so far been formulated for the development of cottage industries on a province-wise basis; although a survey of the cottage industry in this province was made as early as 1927 and many suggestions were made by the Special Officer, who conducted the survey The artisans in this Province are found to be working on traditional lines and their skill is largely inherited and not cultivated Any scheme which aims at improving their skill so that they may be enabled to use upto date methods of manufacturing in the production of articles has to reckon with the following four factors, namely:—

(1) Want of capital.
(2) Indebtedness.
(3) Stiff competition from machine made articles
(4) Lack of patronage from the public.

Faulty Assumptions

● The plan propounded by the majority report, therefore, is based on assumptions or anticipations which are partly faulty and partly premature. In the interval Government is asked to maintain a reserve of one million tons against half million tons recommended by the Gregory Foodgrains Policy Committee. After recommeding wholesale encroachment in provinvial affairs, the committee has made a pious declaration that agriculture must remain primarily the responsibility of provincial and state Governments and that the centre's role should be limited to the co-ordination of individual plans, the procurement of essential supplies and the reclamation of waste lands The minimum target for land reclamation is placed at six million acres.

The provinces have already reached such a state of helplessness that rich area like the United Provinces recently asked the centre to undertake its cultivation after a portion of wasteland has been ploughed with tractor.



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Ten Most Eligible Movie Gals

●

They Are Yours—For The Dreaming!

●

By Sheilah Graham

D'ya want a rich, beautiful wife to love, cherish and support you? Then Hollywood's your place.

Movie gals can't help earning more than their mates unless they are married to another male star. There are not many left to woo, however and worry into matrimony. But here's my list of the most eligible movie actresses in Hollywood.

It's a toss-up between Rita Hayworth, Sonja Henie, and Joan Crawford for the number one eligible spot. Rita is a little more pliable perhaps than Sonja—not because she's younger, but it's her nature to be so.

From a financial viewpoint, Rita's okay too. With her newly formed Beckworth Productions, Rita stands to make $500,000 on each of her pictures; and she makes two pictures a year—an annual million bucks for a lady who is not yet 30. She's sweet to boot. Rita's not much of a talker, but who wants conversation with all those other attributes?

"Mr. Joan Crawford"

Whoever is next in line to be Joan Crawford's husband also gets the use and privileges of Joan's 26-room home in Brentwood. That isn't to be brushed aside casually in these housing shortage days! Joan has been a star for 21 years. A gal who made most of her money in the good old days of comparatively no income tax, she's a canny business woman as well as a good actress, with profitable real estate all over Los Angeles. She dresses superbly and does any man proud when he takes her out.

For the past six months Joan has had an on-again-off-again romance with lawyer Greg Bautzer. They may get married. But until she says "I do" to him, it's still legal to dream of changing your name to "Mr. Joan Crawford."

Sonja Henie has the dimples of a cuddlesome doll—and the mind of a J.P. Morgan. Before Sonja takes a walk down the street, she muses "what's in it for me?" It was logical, therefore, that when Sonja took the plunge into matrimony, the man, Dan Topping, had more dollars in the bank than she. But that can't happen to husband number two unless he's a Rockefeller, Whiteney or Astor

Sonja has skated her way into one of the biggest self-earned fortunes in the world. They tell me she's a good cook, too!

Lana Turner makes $5,000 a week Of course there isn't too much left after paying her income tax, agent, clothes, jewels and travelling expenses. Nevertheless what Lana lacks in savings and thriftiness, she makes up for in the most affectionate heart in all Hollywood. She has an almost desperate desire to find a husband who will love her, until divorce do them part. By the time this is printed however, Lana may have left the rank of eligible Hollywood ladies to be the bride of Bob Topping—by permission of Arline Judge and the Connecticut courts.

Right In Front

Geraldine Brooks earns around $1,000 a week making pictures. That's peanuts by Hollywood standards; yet as a matrimonial bet, Geraldine is right up there in front. She and her sister, Gloria, own 5 per cent in the non-stop successful play, "Oklahoma." When you ask Geraldine how much in hard cash this has meant so far, she gets a little coy. I'm sure, however, that it's enough for two people to set up housekeeping in a style to which any young man would like to get accutomed.

If you are dreaming of an intellectual Hollywood bride, Katharine Hepburn is your gal. Katie has a trigger-quick mind and a very sharp tongue. She's been on the eligible list since her divorce 13 years ago from Philadelphia socialite Ludlow Smith.

At one time it looked as though Howard Hughes would get her—he used to chase her from New York to Los Angeles in his airplane. But unless something unforeseen happens, I don't see a marriage in the immediate future for Miss Hepburn, who earns something like £175,000 for every movie she makes.

Gene Tierney is a very special proposition for whoever marries her next She's very socially conscious—I mean social register, not politics. I don't think Gene would consider anything except the bluest of blue blood. She's not exactly a snob; she was just brought up that way by her mama.

In addition, I think a man with a New York address would have a better chance with Gene. She likes to live there. And the money angle is okay, too. Gene is next to Tyrone Power and Betty Grable in the salary list at 20th Century-Fox.

Two Maidens

Two young movie maidens who are valuable future properties in the Hollywood matrimonial stakes are Joan Caulfield and Diana Lynn. Joan s the athletic type, although she does look pretty dreamy in a nightclub setting. Diana is a serious sort of girl with a good business head on her young shoulders. She recently invested $42,000 in an apartment house that she, more or less, runs herself Both gals are beautiful enough to find a husband to love them for themselves—without the embellishment of earning the produce of a gold mine every year.

If you're not looking for a movie gal, one with perfect features, or a gal who is sound in wind and limb, how about Marjorie Main for a movie-star bride? Marjorie does wonderfully well without her weekly pay check, which runs into the thousands. Next to acting she is interested most in her health; she's probably more interested in marrying a doctor than anyone else.

There you have em'—the 10 most eligible actresses in Hollywood. They're yours—for the dreaming.

—NANA.

"Hey—you've spelt it wrongly—or have you?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Building The World's Most Modern Town

10,000 Houses For British Miners

A London architect has been given one of the biggest tasks ever assigned to one man. It is to design and build the most modern town in the world. This will soon be taking shape in the north of Britain and construction will be begun well before the end of this year. The architect, Mr. Berthold Lugetkin, estimates that the job will be completed in 10 years.

The town will be called Peterlee and will house miners and their families. It is so named as a tribute to the miner who become the first Labour chairman of any country council in Britain. It will have 10,000 houses and acommodate about 40,000 people. The cost is estimated at £14,000,000 (Rs. 18.6 crores)

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister for Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silken, has set up a special development corporation to be responsible for supervising the project as a whole.

This newest of Britain's new towns is n many ways a plan of greater importance than parallel developments in Southern Britain. These will have the primary function of relieving congestion in the London area and will be but additions—though modern and exemplary ones—to the districts where towns already exist. Peterlee is being built where there is nothing but small mining communities spread over large tracts of country.

Its advent will thus revitalise the entire social life of the region where this town will be built. It will serve as an educational, cultural, social and commercial axis for a district inhabited by 100,000 people. Its planning is a piece of work that demands courage, open-mindedness and vision.

DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECT

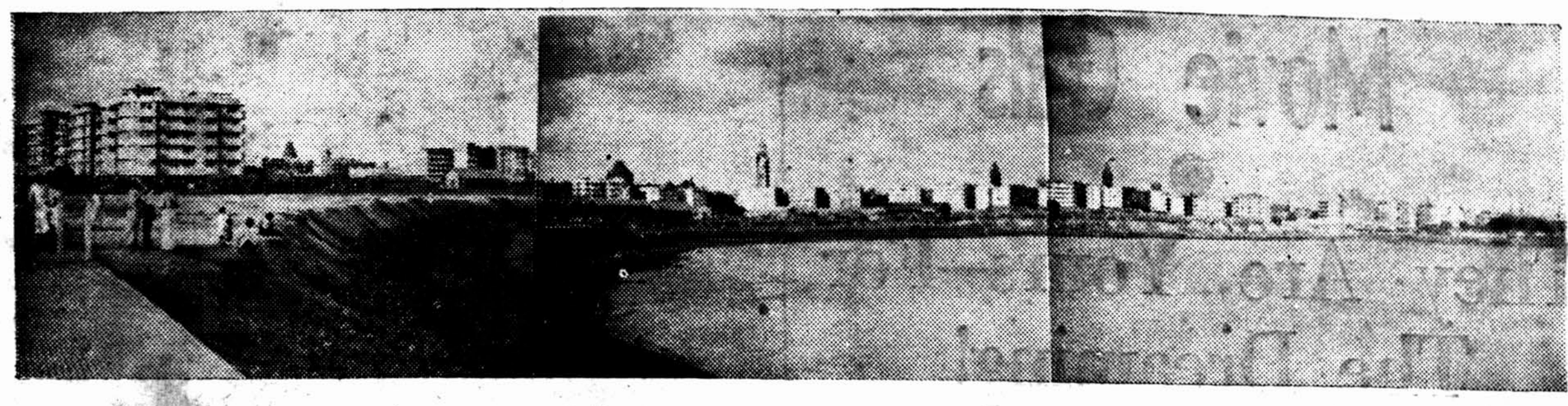
Mr. Lubetkin will bring all these to the task. He is one of Britain's most distinguished architects, who has already proved his capacity to co-operate fruitfully and harmoniously with local authorities. Within his profession he is noted for his advanced ideas. Very wisely he has not been given any rigid instructions. He has been asked to make the town as modern as possible, but has otherwise been given a free hand.

The job falls into two main parts: the first to create a master plan, then direct the actual building. Other architects will work on individual buildings under Mr. Lubetkin's supervision.

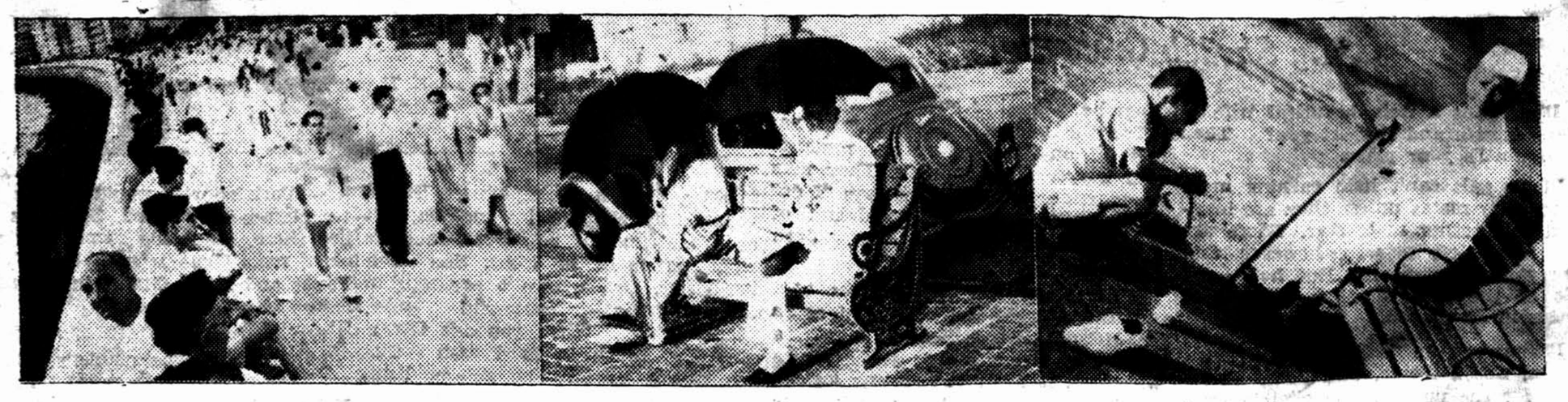
At present the site is fields and countryside. It has a natural amenity which would be an asset to any town. This is a picturesque glen 250 feet deep running like a green river through the centre. It is round this striking land-scape feature that Mr. Lubetkin will build the new town which will cover nearly 2,500 acres.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Come For A Walk On Marine Drive

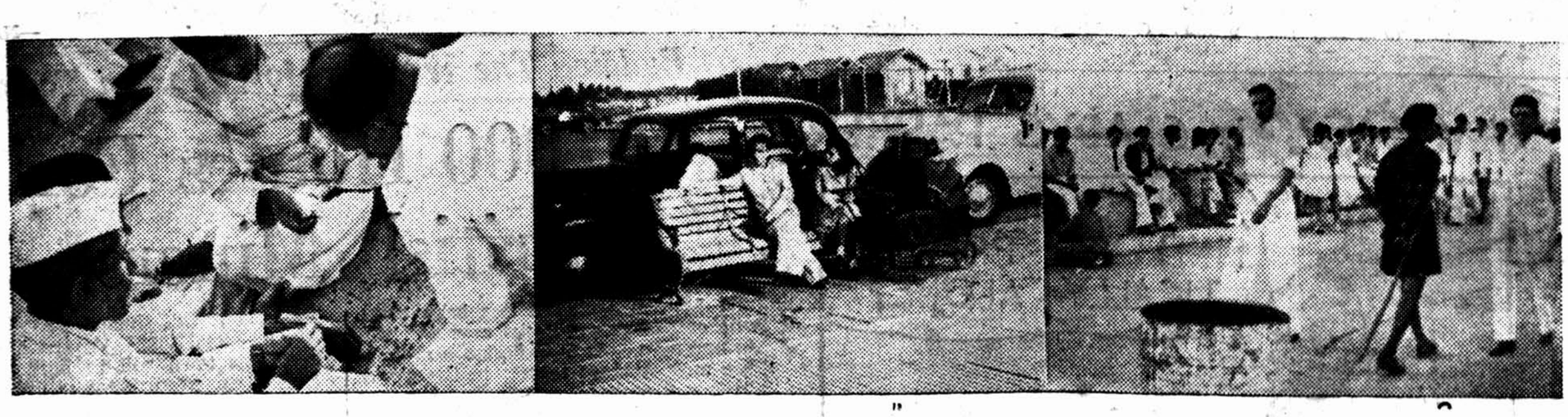


This is the famous Marine Drive of Bombay where the rich people have their luxurious flats.....



.....And the not-so-rich come in the evening for a little recreation and rest. An old Parsi couple is seen "eating the air", while the Gandhi-capped gentleman is having his shoes shined.

Marine Drive is the haunt of all sorts of pedlars. The 'chanakurmurawallah', the 'nariel-paniwallah' and the flower-seller do roaring business every evening.



The group on the left is doing justice to the 'chanas', while the couple in the midd'e picture is looking after the kids. A policeman saunters along keeping an unobtrusive eye on shady characters.

The more adventurous and romantic spirits hazard near the sea. While the children are exercising their dog, the young persons on the right seem to have altogether forgotten the world!

(Photos: Tolaram)

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